[illegible] PAGES. Morning Oregonian. PRICE FIVE CENTS

VOL. XXVIII. PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1888. NO. 8711.

[illegible] AND [illegible]
2d & Morrison Sts.

—AND—

[illegible]

PAUPER LABOR IS WHAT
OUNTRY WANTS, AND OLD
E SAM" holds up his hand
stigate and say

STOP!"

want to tell you this. If you
uy a $20 Suit for $10, come
nd see us. We have a lot of
weight Suits left which must
This is no idle talk, but a
offer. Our Medium-weight
Odd Suits and broken sizes at
F their regular price.

[illegible]

t styles in Fine Undershirts
wers at 50 cts and 75 cts. each.
F what they are worth. They

Bargains
—IN—
ys' Waists
OME AND SEE THEM.

[illegible] AND [illegible]
2d & Morrison St

AMUSEMENTS.

ACLE ONE NIGHT ONLY
ROBERT NOURSE.
(Of Washington, D C)
CTURE UNDER AUSPICES OF THE OREGON ALPINE CLUB
AY EVENING, AUG. 28, 1888.
SUBJECT:
N and JONATHAN.
Fifty Cents. Tickets for sale at
Gill's, Prentice's, Lowndale Wheeler
Ed Dekum's. 24d4

CORT'S
[illegible]
(Late Tivoli.)
rflowing Houses!
nounced Success!
husiastic Reception!

[illegible]
Great Battle Painting!
ISSION, 50c, Children, 25c
aled exhibition is open from 10 A M to
Sundays from 1 30 P M to 10 P M.
between Ash and Pine

PARK THEATER.
J P HOWE, Manager.
ommencing Monday August 27th.
Matinee Saturday
an Tour of the Latest European Novelty.
DM. ROSNER'S
UNGARIAN MILITARY BAND
AND SPECIALTY CO
Musical Attraction was imported from
Hungary. The Band appear in their
ngarian Crown Officers Uniform. Com
lo Artists headed by Edm Rosner,
Harmonium Virtuoso. Sig nor Carlo,
g Painter, who will paint a picture in oil
es in full view of the audience in 15
Addition, the Monarchs of the Air,
MITHERS in Trapeze and High Wire
EIM Proprietor and Manager
nge of programme nightly. Popular
rved seats now on sale at Prentice's
ithout extra charge

Annual Reunion of North Pacific
rk, comprising the Seattle [illegible] and
lotion, at Portland Aug 25 26 27 28.
PROGRAMME
y—Reception of visiting societies. Ad-
come by Mayor DeLashmutt and Mr.
President of the P. S. T. V. Banquet
ay—Forming of column and procession
cipal streets to Washington st, taking
r Park at Sellwood. Concert [illegible]
lasses. Address by Mr. R. Stelle of
ar of the Day. Physical Exercises of all
ers and Turn Contests. Concert and
n, afternoon. Music by Band. Fifteen
rn Halle Concert, Grand [illegible]
lles, Prize Contest by Singing Organiza
ontests for Positions. Prize Fencing
y—Convention of Turn Bezirk Delegates
el Procession to Washington st. Bathing
Prize Contests. Running High Jump,
g Jump, Dumbell Lifting, Distance Run
ds; Pole Leaping, Spear Throwing, Stone
eight 35 lbs., Rope Climbing, Swim
Shooting, Wrestling, Concert. BALL
g of Prizes at Mechanics' Pavilion.
ay—Excursion for members and invited
rban points.
n—To Park, Gent 50c, Lady 25c, to
Turn Halle Sunday evening, Gent 50c,
Ball Monday evening, Gent and Lady $1,
icket 50c. (No lady admitted without
son Ticket—Gent and Lady (including
Park, Turn Halle and Pavilion) $1.50.
e Washington st. Sunday and Monday
from 12 o'clock half hourly
ip Tickets—Seattle to Portland $8.50;
rtland $7 50. 12a Sun Tue Thu Mon

AND BUNIONS SKILLFUL-
ly treated by
[illegible], Surgeon Chiropodist, room
[illegible]

[illegible] A. P. HOTALING CO.
Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland Or.,
Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.
—SOLE AGENTS—
[illegible] Cutter Whiskies
Pommery Sec Champagne, Val Blatz Weiner Beer,
Piper Heidsick Champagne, WhiteRock Mineral Water.

[illegible] Shindler & Co.
[illegible]
Bedroom and Parlor Suites,
Folding Beds (all styles),
School Desks, Odd Chairs,
Cheffoniers, Side Boards,
Best Assortment in Portland.
SALESROOM 166 First, through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front Street.
G. SHINDLER & CO., Portland, Or.

—AGENCY THE—
[illegible] POWDER WORKS.
Hercules, Champion and Black Blasting
Powders, Caps and Fuse.
J. M. ARTHUR, Agent, 25 Pine St., Portland.

ASK FOR WEINHARD'S
New Export Bottled Beer,
EXCELSIOR.
It is especially brewed for this purpose, and superior to all
others on the Pacific Coast.

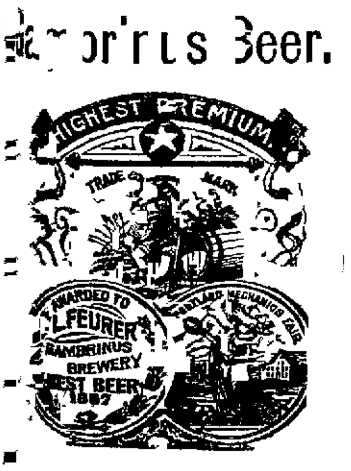
[illegible] VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
63 Front St. - - - - - - Portland, Oregon.
[illegible] Noble Bourbon! Old Hickory Bourbon!
Manhattan Club Bourbon!
SHIP JAMES DRUMMOND, from New York.

C. L. HOGAN,
SUCCESSOR TO J. B. CONGLE
—Manufacturer and Importer of—
Saddles, Harness, Saddlery Hardware, Collars, Whips, Horse Clothing,
Robes, Leather, Carriage Trimmings, Etc.
108 & 110 FRONT ST., - - - PORTLAND, OR.

ME.
I FELT BAD IN THE MORNING.
I COULD EAT NO BREAKFAST,
I LACKED ENERGY.
I COULD NOT DIGEST WELL.
I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.
I HAD NO AMBITION.
I FEEL WELL NOW.
I TAKE
[illegible] Bitters.
CHAS. KOHN & CO.,
AGENTS,
44 Front St., Portland, Or.

[illegible] PRESS
The only STEEL PRESS in the market.
Full circle for team. Draft very light.
Ten tons in ordinary box car
Capacity, TEN TONS or more per day
The latest improved and most rapid Press manufactured
For full particulars address
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
Portland, Oregon. 8a+

[illegible] Beer.

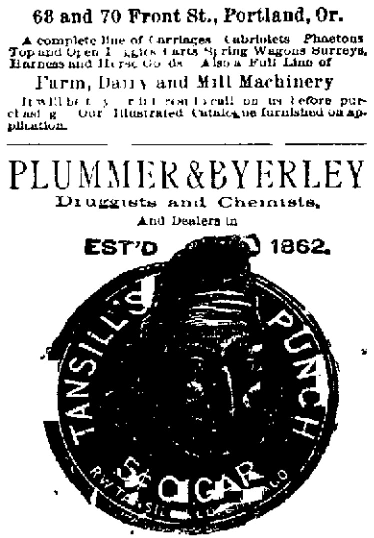


BREWERY:
Twenty-Second Street, bet. B and F.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

FRANK BROS. IMPLEMENT CO.
68 and 70 Front St., Portland, Or.
A complete line of Carriages, Cabriolets, Phaetons, Top and Open Buggies, Carts, Spring Wagons, Surreys, Harness and Horse Goods. Also a Full Line of
Farm, Dairy and Mill Machinery
It will be to your interest to call on us before purchasing. Our Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.

PLUMMER & BYERLEY
Druggists and Chemists,
And Dealers in



EST'D 1862.
PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS
Agent for R. W. Tansill & Co's Cigars.
Corner of First and Main Sts., Portland.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from Weidler's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Boss Saloon will be promptly attended to. W. S. L. M. & M. CO.

Great English Remedy.

The old reliable and never failing remedy for wasting diseases, the results of youthful follies and excesses in mature years. $3.00 a bottle, or four for $10 00. Sent C O D or on receipt of price. Also, treat Private and Special diseases.
Address
English Medical Dispensary,
KEARNEY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE
Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

PROWELL'S
No. 7 LINIMENT
MONEY REFUNDED.
E. E. PROWELL, DRUGGIST
CORNER FIRST AND MARKET

FAIRBANK'S
Standard Scales.

Warehouse Trucks.
Write for Prices.
L. H. PARKER, Agent,
No 9 Oak st. Portland, Or

Constitutional Catarrh.
No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind, one or more and sometimes all yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr Sanford in the preparation of his RADICAL CURE has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, snuffling and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.
Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and an Improved Inhaler, price $1.
Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

DON'T YOU NEED ONE OR MORE OF THESE ARTICLES?
Seabury's Sulphur Candles, For Disinfecting Closets, Store Rooms, Cellars, Sinks, Stables, Outhouses, Chicken Coops, Bird Cages, etc.
Seabury's Hydronaphthol Soap, For Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, such as Itch, Ringworm, Eczema, Scabies, Scaly Eruptions, Itching, Sweating Feet, Dandruff, Falling Hair, etc.
Hydronaphthol Pastilles, For Purifying the Sick Room, exterminating Insects and eliminating disease germs.
Mead's Corn and Bunion Plasters, For Foot Troubles.
Benson's Plaster, For Aches and Pains.
Sold by all Druggists.
SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Sole Manufacturers, New York.

Nervous, Tired Women Cured by Food.
Nervous exhaustion comes from malnutrition of the nerves. A noted scientist has discovered that if the albumen which feeds the nerves is not fully digested to the consistency of water it cannot be absorbed by them, hence starvation and exhaustion. Consequently they are nourished only in proportion to the ability of the stomach to prepare their food, which is the most difficult of all foods to digest as it must be perfectly dissolved. Not one stomach in five can prepare a sufficient quantity. Hitherto artificial digestion has only been able to digest it fine enough for the blood, which only circulates in the muscles and bones. Three years ago this was overcome and as now made has cured a large number of cases of paralysis and cures the nervous and tired in a few hours. The preparation is sold at the druggists as Mexico Nerve Food for 50 cents a [illegible] bottle. [illegible]

"Pet" Cigarettes
ARE THE BEST.
CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the
"Pet" Cigarettes
Superior to all others. They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolutely
Without Drugs, or Adulteration.
ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers,
6a+ Richmond, Va.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Apprehensions Regarding the Pine Ridge Indians Lulled.

BRIBER CREIGHTON IN AUSTRALIA

A Novelty in Chinatown—The Marshal of Coeur d'Alene City Shot While in the Discharge of His Duty

HELENA, Aug 26. The recent movements of Indians from Pine Ridge agency, Dak., to Tongue river, Mont., which were viewed as hostile intents according to [illegible] associated press reports, amounts to very little. Last summer a band of Cheyennes were removed from the Tongue river agency to Pine Ridge, very much against their wishes. At that time they expressed their intention of returning the first favorable opportunity. Last week the agent at Pine Ridge telegraphed the interior department that a band of twenty five or more had left his agency. The department was requested to send them back.

Troops from Fort Custer were sent to the vicinity of the Tongue river agency. Reports from there announce the capture of the party. There is not the slightest trouble anticipated and the movements of Indians have absolutely nothing to do with the land councils of the Sioux.

This information is from reliable official and private sources and sets at rest the apprehensions caused by the sensational dispatches that have been sent predicting an Indian outbreak or serious trouble, or that the move was a result of the efforts of the land commission to force them to sign a treaty throwing open the Sioux reservation.

CREIGHTON THE EXILE

The Notorious Jury Briber in Australia and Very Downhearted

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 26. The notorious jury briber and friend of Bob Morrow, Dick Creighton, whose hasty exit from this city was a noted one, and whose whereabouts have been so often guessed and equally as often denied, is still in Sydney, New South Wales.

A San Franciscan writes saying: "Creighton looks shabby and downhearted. He regretted deeply his connection with Morrow and the jury bribing business, for which he had been convicted. He also deplored his flight from the city, and complained of the coldness of the people in Australia toward him, adding that he would prefer to be in San Francisco on one meal a day rather than wallow in luxury in exile, not daring to return with the prison gates open to receive him."

A RARE NOVELTY.

The Chinese Quarter of San Francisco Has a Happy Family

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 26.—Among the many queer sights of Chinatown here is one of rare novelty. On the top floor of one of the buildings there are four families representing as many nationalities so far as the female members are concerned. The head of each family is a pronounced Chinaman.

Bing Bow, a late importation from Sydney, is the possessor of a bouncing English wife, who is the proud mother of two parti-colored children.

Ah Moon, in his rambles around the globe, succeeded in capturing a tanned native of the Hawaiian Islands, whom he made his other half by a contract of marriage.

Seem Sam, who has been a merchant in the City of Mexico, where he accumulated considerable money at one time, brought from the land of the cactus a native wife, who prides herself on her Spanish ancestors, but who is now content with being a wife of a son of Shem.

Kemp Lee possesses a Japanese spouse, whom he induced to leave the climate of Yokohama for the opium smelling regions of a small room in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco.

This mixed crowd seem to get along as quietly and peaceably as though they were miles apart. Each family attends to its domestic affairs, and although frequent visits are made between each other's rooms, no quarrels or jealousies have as yet appeared.

IN DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTY

Marshal Baldwin of Coeur d'Alene City, Receives Three Wounds

SPOKANE FALLS, Aug 26.—While a dancing party was in progress at Coeur d'Alene City last night nine soldiers who had been drinking excited a disturbance. City Marshal Baldwin tried to get the soldiers away, when one of them fired a number of times at him, one ball inflicting a flesh wound in the hip and one scarring his neck. The marshal's scalp was also severely cut by a blow with a club. Notwithstanding his wounds the marshal arrested private Reuben Flowers, and to-day charged him with shooting with intent to kill.

SUICIDE OF A PIANO DEALER.

He Plays a Dead March and With the Last Note Shoots Himself.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug 26.—Jacob Moxter, a piano dealer of this city, committed suicide yesterday. He bought a large number of pianos from Steinway & Co., giving notes that fell due this month. He could not meet the notes. Yesterday he entered his warerooms and began tuning a piano. When the work was completed he sat down at the instrument and played a dead march. As the last note died away the report of a pistol rang out, when a couple of workmen rushing up found Moxter lying on the floor beside the piano with a thin stream of blood running from a wound in his temple. He died in a few minutes.

A YOUNG INGRATE

He Robs His Uncle and Employer of Five Thousand Dollars

NEVADA, Cal., Aug 26.—Wm. Mernin, aged 19, a bookkeeper in James Hennessy's livery stable, left town last night, saying he would be back in two hours. He did not return, however, and this morning it was discovered that the padlock on an old fashioned safe at the stable had been pried off and about $5000 stolen. Telegrams have been sent in all directions and a reward of $[illegible]00 offered for the arrest of the thief and the recovery of the money. It is thought he boarded an east bound train. Hennessy, the loser of the money, is young Mernin's uncle and was very kind to him. His nephew's ingratitude has made the old man almost broken hearted.

THE VICTIMS OF THE EXPLOSION

Two of the Men Burned Beyond Recognition—The Funerals

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 26.—The funerals of the two men, Charles Bunce and Joseph Law, who were burned to death at the explosion of the Giant Powder Works on Friday, took place this morning.

Bunce, who was married, was burned beyond recognition, but was identified by the foreman of the works by the position in which he was found. His heart broken wife did not view the charred remains, and has no idea in what condition her husband's body was.

The body of Joseph Law was also burned to a crisp and unrecognizable. The remains of the three Chinamen will be interred to-morrow.

HORRIBLY MANGLED.

A Young Man Thrown From One Train and Run Down by Another

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 26.—A young man named S. Pierce, a waiter in this city and a member of the Third regiment National Guards, fell from a train this evening while it was running through Alameda. He fell across another track and lay there stunned until a second train going to Santa Cruz struck him, killing him instantly. He was returning with his regiment from Santa Cruz. He was standing on the rear platform of the last car and was thrown off when the train rounded a curve. The body was horribly mangled. The head was cut off and thrown several feet from the body. The legs were also severed.

FOUL PLAY

The Mysterious Death of Young George Morras of Coquille City

EMPIRE CITY, Or., Aug 26.—Word reached here yesterday from Coquille City of the mysterious death of George Morras, son of the late Representative Morras. Tuesday the young man was taking a scow up the river and later the scow was found floating without an occupant. At first it was supposed Morras was drowned, but a reliable party saw a man who he said was not Morras leaving the scow in a small boat. Wednesday the body was found bearing marks of violence and foul play is suspected.

BOLD THIEVES

They Enter a Residence in Daylight and Secure $[illegible]0 000 Plunder

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 26.—This afternoon five burglars entered the residence of Mrs. S. Ladoy, [illegible] Olive avenue, during her absence, and ransacked the house, stealing a diamond necklace worth 20 000 francs, two solitaire diamond rings, diamond ear rings, brooch and a large amount of solid silver plate. The total value of the loss is $[illegible]0 000. Some boys saw the men coming out of the house and gave an alarm, but the men escaped.

CALIFORNIA

Personal and General Notes

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 26.—Mr Keith, the artist, has returned from a six weeks' trip in the north. Accompanied by Mr Muir, the artist made a tour of all the out of the way places in Oregon and Washington territory.

It is now thought that Mrs Hannah Smith, who yesterday shot at and attempted to kill Gen. J. G. Wall, senior member of the firm of Hobbs, Wall & Co., the box manufacturers, is in such a condition as not to be mentally responsible for her act.

The collection of pictures at the Mechanics' fair is a trifle disappointing this year. Many of the paintings have been seen before, and not a few are in the class commonly called mediocre. There are some redeeming features, however, and for this the public is indebted to such collectors as the Gumps, Mr Kennedy and Dr Plummer.

McDonald Cameron, member of parliament of England, has returned from a trip through the Yosemite valley.

Nearly all the Iowa lines doing business here have received orders to discontinue the present passenger rate cutting September 1, thus following the lead of the transcontinental associations. It is now believed on all hands the rate war will end on that date.

Daniel Connors is under arrest for having picked up a scantling and breaking his daughter's arm with it while she attempted to plead for her younger sister, who he was beating.

San Diego claims now to have a population of 3[illegible] 000.

Forest fires are again raging in the Coast mountains north of San Francisco.

It is now stated there was no foundation for the statement that the hotel known as the Lick house had been sold. The hotel has been for sale, however, for a long time. Some real estate men consider it a good purchase at a million dollars.

Visiting Oregonians have not been numerous in San Francisco since the session of the national educational convention.

Peter Troede, a quarryman, was fatally crushed yesterday beneath a falling bowlder at Novato, near this city.

It is estimated there were 8000 persons present at the Mechanics' fair last night. The fair closes September 15.

A democratic correspondent writing from Portland sends this startling news: Prominent democrats here are not wholly inconsolable over the fact of their party failing to elect a congressman.

One hundred and twenty persons died during the past week, against eighty eight for the corresponding week last year.

Dr. A. C. Kinney of Astoria and W. J. Hammond of Alaska are among the late arrivals.

The Salvation Army barracks on Market street were almost destroyed by fire last night. The blaze originated from a defective chimney. Loss $1[illegible]00.

People here are inclined to receive the Alaska mining news received from Victoria yesterday with great caution.

Miss Mary T. Magill of Winchester, Va., has reached here after an extensive trip through Oregon, Washington territory and Alaska. Miss Magill is the author of a History of Virginia, a work that is in use in the public schools of the Old Dominion, and has written several well known works of fiction.

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 2 this afternoon commenced a revision of its constitution and scale of prices.

The corner stone of the First English Evangelical Lutheran church was laid this afternoon in the presence of a large number of worshipers. The cost of the building will be $45 000.

Funeral of E. R. Chambers

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 26.—The funeral of E. R. Chambers, late steward of the wrecked City of Chester, took place to-day, a large number of friends being present. The floral emblems were numerous and beautiful. From the officers and crew of the steamship Umatilla was received an elegant floral representation of the late City of Chester, and from the officers and crew of the City of Santa Rosa a handsome design, "The Gates Ajar."

Excitement Over a Murder

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug 26.—Excitement still runs high over the murder Friday morning of Louis Cohn, a dry goods merchant. The surrounding mountains are full of officers and citizens searching for the murderers. Two men and one woman, all Mexicans, have been arrested on suspicion. The county authorities have offered a reward of $[illegible]00, and it is likely that the amount will shortly be increased to $2000.

Bishop Bowman in California

SAN FERNANDO, Aug 26.—Thos. Bowman, D. D., senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, is now in this city on his way to attend the annual conference of the church of California, which is soon to be held at Pacific Grove. To-day Dr. Bowman preached at Central church, probably his last [illegible]

A New Nine Story Building

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug [illegible].—Plans for the new building to be erected on the site of the old California theater are ready for the inspection of the underwriters and will be made public as soon as they pass upon them. It is intended to have the building consist of seven stories crowned by a mansard roof of two stories, which will make it practically a nine story building.

Cleveland's Retaliation Message

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 26.—In local railroad circles the retaliation message of President Cleveland is the [illegible] the use of the possible [illegible] on the freight traffic of the [illegible] railroad into or out of Canada [illegible] freight agents think the message [illegible] with possibly serious results.

The City of Chester Investigation

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug [illegible].—The question as to the authority of the local board of inspectors to cite witnesses from the Oceanic, a British ship, in the City of Chester disaster has been settled in the affirmative and the investigation will begin to-morrow. The British consul's enquiry will also be immediately held.

Body Recovered.

LOS ANGELES, Aug 26.—The body of Elmer Alvord, who was drowned at Long Beach last Sunday, came ashore to-day at the place where he was bathing when drowned.

EASTERN DISPATCHES

A Forecast of the Coming Week in Congress.

ARMY CONTEST AT FORT NIAGARA

Cannon, the Mormon, Joined by Three of His Wives—Cleveland Contributes $10,000 to the Campaign Fund

WASHINGTON, Aug 26.—The unfinished business of the senate, the bill to admit Washington territory, will probably be laid aside again to-morrow temporarily, and thereafter from day to day until the debate on the president's message is over and it is referred to the committee on foreign relations. Senator George has the floor for a speech upon the message when it comes up.

Another matter which will interfere with the consideration of [illegible] business is the Jackson, Miss., political riot resolutions, which were called up on Thursday merely for the purpose of giving Senator Walthall an opportunity to deliver a speech, which speech is not yet finished. Upon its conclusion Senator Pugh or anyone on the democratic side wishes to reply, custom and courtesy will require that an opportunity be given.

The bills to admit North Dakota and Montana are likely to be taken up after the Washington territory bill.

IN THE HOUSE

Whether or not the week will be a blank in the house from a legislative standpoint will depend on the measure of success attending the effort to secure the presence and continued attendance of a quorum.

It is the present intention to suspend the hostilities engendered by the French spoliation claims long enough to allow the house to act on a conference report upon the sundry civil appropriation bill, which is expected to be ready to-morrow.

After that has been disposed of the struggle will be renewed upon the general deficiency bill.

Later the conferees on the army appropriation bill are expected to report.

The foreign affairs committee may report to the house during the week the Wilson retaliatory bill.

AT FORT NIAGARA

The Old Post Presents a Scene of Unwonted Activity

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug 26.—That picturesque old army post, Fort Niagara, N. Y., at the mouth of the Niagara river, is now the scene of activity seldom observed at Eastern forts in the United States. The annual rifle competition of the Division of the Atlantic and the later contest of the entire army have brought together soldiers from all quarters of the republic. For the third time in the history of the post are department and division competitions held there. Never before has the fort been chosen for the army contest.

The army competition will begin on September 11 and continue about six days. The Division of the Atlantic sends two men to the army competition, the Division of Missouri six, and the Division of the Pacific four men. An alternate accompanies the team from each division. There will be about 250 officers and men at the department competition, and about eighty of them will take part in the division competition. It is expected Gen. Schofield will be present at the army contest and perhaps before.

The range is 1200 yards long, but is used only for 1000 yards, and is considered one of the best in the United States. The artillery range is equally as good for floating targets, can be placed as far out in the lake as desired, as no boats pass in front of the lake side of the fort.

THE MORMON FUGITIVE

He Is Joined at Kansas City by a Detachment of Three of His Wives

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug 26.—George Q. Cannon, the well known Mormon leader, who is a fugitive from justice, being wanted for a violation of the Edmunds law, has been in this city for the past three days secreted in the house of an old acquaintance. His presence is explained by the arrival last evening from the West of three women. They were met at the depot by Cannon and were evidently a detachment of his wives, for he embraced them one after the other. The quartette then took a carriage and proceeded to a private residence, where they remained in doors during the afternoon and evening, but late last night they took the Santa Fe train for the West. It is supposed they were bound for the land of Zunis in old Mexico, where the Mormon church, through Cannon, has purchased a large tract of land for the occupancy of the Mormons. It was generally thought Cannon had been in Mexico all the time, but he stated before his departure he had just returned from a visit East, but his identity while there was not discovered.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUNDS

President Cleveland and His Friends Have Contributed $150 000

NEW YORK, Aug 26.—The Sun says to-day: President Cleveland has enthused the ardor of the democrats in charge of the national campaign by sending them his check for $10 000. A very cordial letter accompanied the president's contribution. Members of the cabinet have also sent very liberal contributions. Altogether from personal friends of the president in Washington $150 000 has thus far been handed in.

THE DAKOTA WHEAT CROP

Serious Damage Has Resulted From the Late Frosts

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug [illegible].—[illegible], a large wheat grower, returned to-night from a trip through North Dakota and says he found thousands of acres of wheat uncut, and a large proportion of them never will be cut on account of damage by frost. In the sections visited by him there are some fields which have escaped without damage, and in these the yield and quality will be excellent, but the crop has been seriously injured. The yield will be [illegible] reduced according to the [illegible] than [illegible] of the crop will grade No. 1 hard.

In some localities visited by the frost the wheat presented a healthy appearance for several days after, and it was [illegible] would commence [illegible] of [illegible] retaining [illegible] as late as Friday. Under the circumstances it is impossible to make any correct estimate of the [illegible] at present, but the [illegible] to farmers will [illegible] than was at first supposed. All through North Dakota the gentlemen found [illegible] from the Eastern states who [illegible] investigating the condition of the crop as agents of New York brokers.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS

Owing to Red Tape They Will Not be Available Before October 1

WASHINGTON, Aug 26.—The president has not yet given any directions to the secretary of war relative to the expenditure of the items in the river and harbor bill. It is unofficially stated there will be five or six weeks before the engineers' office will be ready to begin actual work.

Gen. Casey, chief of the engineers, has followed the usual course on the passage of the river and harbor bill and has notified the engineers at different points of the amounts appropriated. These officers send in their projects of improvement, and work is begun after they have received the approval of the secretary of war. This can hardly be before the 1st of October. Gen. Casey is pushing the work as rapidly as possible, but the bill passed late and he has to take the usual precautions to insure the expenditure of the money according to intelligent plans.

Estimates for next year's appropriation have been coming in, but have not yet been footed up. They will probably aggregate about the same as for this year, $40 000 000.

GAME IN THE NATIONAL PARK.

With Proper Protection, Buffalo, Elk, Etc., Will Not Become Extinct

WASHINGTON, Aug 26.—Capt. Moses Harris, of the First cavalry, acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, expresses the opinion that the number of buffalo, elk, deer and mountain sheep which find refuge in the park has heretofore been considerably under estimated. He says after careful investigation he finds fully 200 buffalo range over the divide between Madison and Yellowstone rivers and winter in the adjacent valley. Elk, deer and mountain sheep, he says, number many thousands and are constantly increasing. With proper protection he says no fear need be felt that any of these animals will ever become extinct in this country.

UPRISING AT STONEWALL, COL.

Governor Adams Refuses to Interfere in the Matter for the Present.

DENVER, Col., Aug 26.—The managers of the Maxwell land grant this morning called upon Governor Adams to order the state militia to suppress the uprising at Stonewall. The governor refused to interfere until the sheriff had informed him he was unable to longer maintain peace.

THE DEPUTIES ESCAPE

TRINIDAD, Aug 26.—Last night Mr Wooton and D. D. Finch left for Stonewall to arbitrate matters with the settlers if possible and allow the six deputies to return to Trinidad. On arriving at Stonewall the besieged house was found vacant, the deputies having escaped at 11 o'clock last night, arriving at this city late this evening. In the fracas yesterday Francisco Petigue was shot through the head. R. D. Russel was seriously wounded, and eight or nine settlers were more or less injured.

ACCIDENT TO A BRIDGE

An Iron Structure Over the Ohio Drops Into the River

CINCINNATI, O., Aug 26.—At 10 o'clock this morning the false work for the superstructure of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway bridge over the Ohio between Covington and Cincinnati was swept away by a great raft of driftwood that had accumulated at its base, and 350 feet of the iron bridge dropped a distance of 100 feet into the stream below. The trestle went down the river ten or twelve miles, where some of it was anchored. The iron work lies in the river near the Kentucky shore. The contract was in the hands of the Phoenix Bridge Company. They estimate their loss at nearly $200 000.

EFFECT OF RETALIATION

President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Gives His Views

ST. PAUL, Aug 26.—W. C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific, has been interviewed for the *Pioneer Press* on the proposals contained in the president's message. He said: "The policy of non-intercourse between the United States and Canada will damage American railway interests between $2 and $3 where it would injure Canadian interests $1. The blow would fall rather heavily on the Grand Trunk lines, but to the Canadian Pacific it would be comparatively slight. There is no money for us in American freight any way, and we could of course hold the passenger business."

GOOD NEWS FOR WHEAT GROWERS

A Deficiency in the European Crop—Higher Prices Must Come

LONDON, Aug 26.—Europe will need more wheat than she can raise this year. Russia is the only country having a good yield. The cold wet weather has affected both the amount and the quality. The estimated deficiency in France is 1[illegible] 400 000 bushels, in Great Britain 28 000 000, and in Germany 1[illegible] 000 000 bushels. India will exceed the yield of 1887 by 20 000 000 bushels and Russia by 15 000 000. No great demand is expected at once, but higher prices must come.

FROM THE ALHAMBRA

Gen. Harrison Presented with a Fragment of a Historic Curtain

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug 26.—A letter has recently come to Gen. Harrison from California accompanied by a piece of one of the celebrated Moorish silk curtains which hung at the door of the hall of ambassadors in the Alhambra of Granada in 14[illegible] when the Moors surrendered the city to King Ferdinand. It was under these curtains that Christopher Columbus passed to present himself to Ferdinand and Isabella on his return from America.

A STRIKE DECLARED

All Trains Stopped on the Mackey System in Indiana

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug 26.—All trains have been stopped on the Mackey system of railroads owing to a strike declared against the [illegible] by Chiefs Arthur and Sargent to-day. The system includes the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, the Evansville and Terre Haute roads, having a total length of 700 miles. The trouble grew out of discriminations said to have been made by Master Mechanic Smith against the brotherhood.

FOREST FIRES

The Most Disastrous Known for Years Now Raging in Michigan

CHICAGO, Aug 26.—Specials to the *Times* from Negaunee and other points in Michigan say that disastrous forest fires have been raging for twenty four hours. Families are fleeing to the towns in large numbers with such effects as can be saved. The fires exceed anything known for years, and it is feared many lives will be lost.

THAT STOLEN PACKAGE

Postal Inspectors Have as Yet Discovered No Clue to the Thief

NEW YORK, Aug 26.—The postoffice inspectors are still in the dark concerning the [illegible] containing $1[illegible]00, which was lost between [illegible] and New York. The [illegible] investigation [illegible] responsibility has not [illegible]

A Long March

FORT [illegible], Neb., Aug 26.—The Eighth [illegible] having completed [illegible] march from Fort Davis, Texas, to Fort Meade, Dak. The regiment will [illegible] Fort Meade on September 3d.

A Wreck on the Manitoba

ST. PAUL, Aug 26.—A stock train running at a high rate of speed ran into a herd of cattle near Fort Buford on the Manitoba road last night, wrecking seventeen cars. Nearly 100 cattle were killed and five trainmen injured, three probably fatally.

Clearing House Exchanges.

BOSTON, Aug 26.—Managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States report total gross exchanges for the week ending August 25, 1888, to be $8[illegible] 802 080, an increase of 14 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

A Russian Artist Arrives

NEW YORK, Aug 26.—Among the passengers by the Etruria to-day is the Russian artist and traveler Verestchagin. He will visit various parts of the country.

Thurman at Home Again

COLUMBUS, O., Aug 26.—Judge Thurman has returned from Chicago, reaching Columbus at [illegible] this morning.

The Yellow Jack.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 26.—Nine new cases of yellow fever are reported to-day. There were two deaths.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

A Colorado Champion Whipped Out at Butte City.

JAKE KILRAIN WILL FIGHT ANYONE

Conley Ready to Meet Him—Past and Future Events in California—Meeting Between McAuliffe and Jackson

HELENA, Aug 26—Jerry Slattery who styles himself the champion heavy weight of Colorado and Tally Owens of Iowa fought at Butte last night. It was the latter's first fight with a slugger of note and only his third encounter. He proved a great surprise to his most sanguine admirers. It was the first square mill there has been in Butte for a long time. Geo Hopkins was referee. Slattery made great pretensions as to his ability to do up Owens, but the latter proved to be the better man by odds. The first two rounds were tame but in the third Owens punished Slattery severely bringing him to his knees. There was heavy slugging in the fifth and up to the tenth round generally to Owen's advantage. Slattery continually fouling and in the tenth round the referee awarded the fight to Owens on a deliberate and cowardly blow which the Colorado man delivered below the belt. Owens had him whipped anyhow. Slattery is regarded as a big headed blower. He was badly punished.

JAKE KILRAIN

He is Enthusiastically Received and Says He is Ready to Fight Any Man

NEW YORK Aug 26—Jake Kilrain was enthusiastically received when he landed this morning. Kilrain said "I am not in love with fighting but I am here now and if John L Sullivan or any other man wants a chance he can have it"

CONLEY READY TO ACCOMMODATE HIM

ASHLAND WIS Aug 26—Conley has issued a challenge to fight Kilrain for $1500 a side London prize ring rules to a finish for the championship of the world

SAN FRANCISCO THEATERS

Joe Grismer Has a New Play Which He Will Bring to Portland

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 26—"The World Against Her" is the name of a new drama which Joseph R Grismer purchased during his recent visit East and which by the aid of a selected company he will present at Oakland to-morrow evening, going from there to Portland and after completing the Sound circuit proceed East. The leading lady is Miss Phoebe Davies

At the Baldwin theater this week through the Palmer Company of New York Tennyson's "Elaine" will live again. The dramatization is the joint work of George Parsons Lathrop and Harry Edwards. "Jim the Penman" as presented last week by this company was a notable success

At the Alcazar the Irish comedy "Shaun Rhu" will be continued another week

With Herrmann who commences a fortnight's engagement at the Bush street theater to-morrow evening the necessity for stopping gaps at this theater will be over

SPORTING NOTES.

The Past Week an Eventful One—What the Near Future Will Offer

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 26—The past week has been an eventful one in sporting circles the Jackson Godfrey match the Meadows Mahan fight and the interesting contest between Acton and Quinn furnishing ample opportunities for good sport and general debate. The near future bids for a number of interesting conflicts notably those of McAuliffe and Conley, Mitchell and Dempsey and Jackson and McAuliffe. None of these matches are definitely settled, but there is little doubt but that they will be

A wherry race to day attracted considerable attention and the coursing at Newark and the trap shooting at Bird's point were fairly attended by the lovers of these sports

Hand ball is becoming quite a recognized institution and is steadily gaining in popularity

McAuliffe and Jackson to Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 26—Last night Joe McAuliffe and Peter Jackson met the members of the board of directors of the California Athletic Club and the former agreed to fight the Australian champion for a purse of $3000. Jackson, however was willing to leave the naming of the purse in the hands of the club. There is every prospect of a meeting between the men

Baseball.

CINCINNATI, Aug 26—Cincinnati 6 Baltimore 0

NEW YORK Aug 26—Brooklyn 1 Kansas City 6

ST LOUIS Aug 26—St Louis 5, Cleveland 2

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 26—Athletics 11 Louisville 1

DEAD IN A BAGNIO.

The Mystery Surrounding the Death of Wm. Bennett of Butte City.

HELENA, Aug 26.—Wm Bennett was found dead yesterday at a house on Park street in Butte City. The building is tenanted principally by a hard class of women who are employed in various dives as beer jerkers

An inquest was held at which four girls testified that about 3 o'clock they were coming from work, when they tripped in the hall over the form of a man whom they supposed to be drunk. They took him into a room, undressed him and put him to bed. They then sent for a doctor who arrived in a few minutes and pronounced him dead

Nothing was developed to show how he came in the hall or what caused his death. His countenance bore a bluish pallor which gave rise to a suspicion that he had been foully dealt with

He has a brother living here who said that Wm Bennett drew his pay yesterday preparatory to leaving for Salt Lake, also that he was not a drinking man

Much doubt is placed in the statement of the women that they carried him in from the hall. When his clothing was searched nothing but a plug of tobacco was found. It is generally believed that Bennett was drugged and it was decided to hold a post mortem examination

SEEKING HER SWEETHEART

A Young Lady of Omaha, Nebraska, Who Signs Her Name in Figures

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 25—Postmaster Bryan of this city has received a communication from a young lady at Omaha Neb who signs her name in this peculiar cipher 15, 0 22—0—15—5—17. She desires by this cipher to find her sweetheart. It appears from her letter that while living at Kansas City, she became infatuated with a young man whom she calls Frank. For some reason her parents objected to their marriage in most positive terms. He left for Tacoma Washington territory in the hope of bettering his condition and sending for his loved one. She last heard from Frank at Tacoma, while he was preparing to depart for this city. Since then the girl's parents have become reconciled and she wants her lover to return or write to her

SECURING A FREE PASSAGE

Scandinavians who Profess Mormonism for That Purpose

NEW YORK Aug 26—One of the Mormon recruits for Utah who arrived by the steamship Wisconsin states that he learned that Mormon success in Canada is falling off. Most of Saturday's importations including thirty women are Scandinavians. The talkative Mormon said he professed Mormonism only to secure a free passage to this country and others are doing the same

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

The London "News" Hastens to Assert That It Is Not a Party Move.

LONDON, Aug 26.—The *Daily News* ridicules the argument that President Cleveland's message relative to the fisheries question is a party move. He would not have recommended retaliation, it says, unless he had regarded it as the best alternative to the rejected treaty.

Killed in a Saloon.

HELENA Aug 26—Gus Johnson shot Lew Carlson in the Smelter saloon on Front street in Anaconda last night. The men are both smelter hands. Johnson had been drinking during the evening, and had displayed a revolver and boasted of his marksmanship. He went into the saloon and awakened Carlson, who was asleep in a chair, telling him to come and drink. Carlson was angry, and pushed Johnson away. Thereupon the latter drew his revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in Carlson's abdomen above the left groin, inflicting a mortal wound. Johnson made his escape and has not been seen since.

Big Excursion to Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug 26—Nearly fifteen hundred people visited Port Townsend today from Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma on the special excursion steamers Alaskan and Olympian. The former was chartered by the Press club of Tacoma and brought down nearly 1000 excursionists. Citizens had provided special conveyances and the guests were escorted all over the Quimper peninsula until 6 o'clock when the Alaskan returned up the Sound. The Olympian from Victoria remained here only a few hours and proceeded to Port Angeles and Crescent Bay thence to Victoria

An Unknown Man Cut in Two

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 26—Yesterday at Lorin near Berkeley an unknown man was run over and killed by a freight train. The body was cut in two about the middle, the parts being held together only by a strip of skin. Judging from blood marks on the ties the man was struck while crossing a trestle and was dragged some distance

A Toronto Defaulter Captured

NIAGARA FALLS Aug 26—Cox who defrauded the Central bank of Toronto last fall of $150 000 was arrested at Niagara, Ontario this evening by the Canadian authorities

WASHINGTON CITY LETTER

Notes on Matters of Interest to Oregon Readers

Senator Dolph and the Tariff Bill—Payment of the Corwin Claims—Relief for M S Hellman—Etc

[Special Correspondence of The Oregonian]

WASHINGTON Aug 19—I met Senator Dolph this morning and asked him if the reports were true that the senate committee on finance had agreed to a 60 per cent reduction on lumber the republican conference at the house of Senator Chandler having determined on that course. "That is not true" he replied. "The tariff was hardly alluded to the conference having been called to consider what measures should be given preference now that the session is drawing to an end. The republicans being responsible for legislation in the senate it was proper that they should consult together on the subject. The tariff was therefore only incidentally alluded to at Senator Chandler's. That a tariff bill should be reported had already been determined and the details of the measure were left to the committee on finance which has charge of the preparation of the proposed substitute for the Mills bill. If there is any such reduction in lumber duties proposed I would be apt to know of it. You may depend that Oregon's representatives would not neglect so important a matter as that. I am convinced that the bill to be brought in will be satisfactory to our people on the Pacific coast"

"Will you remain here until the end of the session senator?"

"That is my intention. I have been invited to deliver speeches in Maine and am also in receipt of an invitation from the republican state committee of Ohio to speak in the campaign in that state, but I have declined the request from Maine because of the need of my presence here and shall probably decline to go to Ohio for the same reason. So many senators have already left the city that a few more absentees would leave us without a quorum hence the necessity of my remaining here"

RELIEF AT LAST GRANTED

The conferees of the two houses of congress to whom were referred the disagreeing votes on amendments to the bill for the relief of the First National bank of Portland Oregon came to an understanding a day or two ago and to day their report was agreed to. The bill as will be remembered proposed to reimburse the bank for money advanced toward the purchase of material and payment of labor used in the construction of the revenue cutter Thomas Corwin by the Oregon Iron Works, to which company the contract had been awarded. In making up their report the conferees decided to include in the reimbursement appropriation certain small claims of laborers, who performed work on the revenue cutter and also allow for sails and rigging furnished by Coffin & Henry the sum of $1575. That all may stand on an equality it was found necessary to pare down every claim presented to the extent of 50 per cent

FAVORABLE TO THE HELLMAN CLAIM

Senator Mitchell, from the committee on claims of the senate has reported back with a favorable recommendation the bill for the relief of M. S. Hellman of Canyon City. The bill proposes to reimburse Hellman to the amount of something over $6000 because of money withheld from him by the government by reason of the failure on his part to furnish flour to United States troops at Camp Warner and Camp Harney, in accordance with his contract in June and July, 1871. Hellman's excuse was the difficulty of transportation. The contract was made at Portland 400 miles from the home of the contractor, and to reach that point he had to travel some 200 miles of mountain road by stage coach. Just as he was about to start home to procure the flour necessary he was accidentally thrown from a buggy and injured to such an extent that he was unable to endure the long stage ride, and his business of every character was neglected for several weeks. In 1874 this claim was before congress, at which time it was reported adversely. The committee, in making a favorable report at the present time, say

"While, therefore, it is true that Mr Hellman failed to comply with his contract and the amount of his pay withheld on other contracts which he did perform is the amount of the government's loss or nearly so still in view of all the exceptional circumstances and hardships of this case as heretofore specifically stated, your committee is of the opinion that he brings himself within that equity which entitles him to a release from the obligations thrown upon him by the strict letter of the law by reason of his failure irrespective of the cause to comply with his contract"

NOTES

The Chinese restriction bill was fully considered by the house to day and would have been passed but for the anxiety of certain democrats to make speeches on the subject. The republicans were all in favor of the measure and believe in passing it as early as possible. The bill will undoubtedly be passed as soon as those who have prepared speeches have had their say. The only thing the democrats talk about is Gen Harrison's record and they make a very lame attempt to show that he is not in accord with the people of the Pacific coast in this respect. However their statements in every case have been readily disproved

Senator Mitchell proposes to visit Oregon this season if congress adjourns in time. The prospect is that the tariff bill will keep everybody here until the middle of October for the republicans propose to make haste slowly. The house committee was over four months preparing the Mills bill and it would ill become the senate committee to endanger republican prospects by hurrying the work on the proposed substitute

Delegate Voorhees has not had anything to say since he delivered his speech two weeks ago. It was his first appearance in two years and it is doubtful if he will have anything more to say the present session at least

M S Hellman, who came here after attending the St Louis convention still remains

G H W

A Peculiar Clock

Jeweler's Weekly

A watch dial now being made at the Waltham works has it is said, instead of the twelve Roman numerals on the dial, twelve small silhouette figures. One o'clock is represented by a young woman with a babe in her arms. At 2 o'clock the child is larger, at 3 it is in short clothes, and so goes on until at 8 o'clock the babe is a schoolboy and the woman disappears. At 9 he wears a college gown and mortar board and at 10 he is parting from the woman at her deathbed. At 11 he is a middle aged man and at 12 is old and decrepit.

For delicacy, for purity and for improvement of the complexion nothing equals Pozzoni's Powder.

No family should be without Mexican Salve.

FOR THE SUMMER NEEDLE.

Embroidery for the Piazza Under the Vines.

Notions in Fancy Work—Dainty Table Linen and Quaint Old Stitches With Which It Is Ornamented

NEW YORK Aug 20. The summer days are long and fingers fly fast as tongues on cottage veranda or hotel piazza. What will you make? There are pretty things in numbers going this year. Fancy work fortunately for the fingers has more fun in it than it had once upon a time

What say you to linen? Embroidery on linen is the coolest work for August hours. You are going to be critical of table linen this fall. You want its dainty stitchery or drawn work as you can get tray covers, carving cloths, center cloths, doilies and the like from this linen. Last winter the scarf of vivid plush or velvet and the changing hues of colored glass made your dinner table beautiful. This winter you will depend on fine linen

Suppose that by and by you mean to spread a table for some festivity in white and gold. If you have kept some pieces of grandmother's fine china with gilt edges so much the better for you. Your cloth will be white and no [illegible] upon the edge if you please. For the middle of the table you want a square of dull gold [illegible] linen for your chief ornament. It is this which invites you to some delicacy of manipulation. The art needle work counter will supply you with a piece twenty five or twenty six inches square. It should be fine but [illegible] may cost you from [illegible] a yard. You will finish the hem [illegible] with a plain hemstitch [illegible] and for ornamentation your fancy can rove from the old Italian cut work which Catherine de Medici learned in Florence to the drawn work which tried the eyes of Mary queen of Scots or embroidery in any number of quaint German stitches

Suppose you and I settle upon a simple pattern in drawn work for the ends or for a border about the four sides. Then you may dot corn flowers over chicory blossoms or any posy that suits you over the middle of your cloth scattering the blooms literally for richness. Do not fill them in with Kensington work as you might have done last year but outline them simply with a white linen cord sewing this to the background with gold colored Scotch linen floss

A more novel dinner table design would reverse the color scheme, making the main cloth the dull gold linen and throwing a white center cloth over it. If you will experiment with this try cut work for a border to the white that the gold may shine through the meshes. Sketch a vine—not too stiff a spray—about your cloth or you may buy it if your fingers be not nimble ready sketched. Then buttonhole your pattern in white or yellow linen floss and cut out the design crossing the interstices with floss threads and leaving a cobweb tracery

For a green dinner or a red you will need the newly imported green or red linens combined in the same way with white and for blue there is a blue Irish linen which takes embroidery very effectively. With cloth of this description you will work to complete an outfit napkins and the doilies for finger bowls and wine glasses to correspond. The napkins must be invariably white and take a border of hemstitching. Initials are worked on them in white linen floss but a newer idea is a small silver spray of the pattern used for the center cloth. The doilies are of the finest linen you can compass without flaws in the threads and so sheer as to be cobwebs. They are of the color of the center cloth. Drawn work is the prettiest ornamentation for them embroidery in wash silks in conventional designs coming next

Wash silk is to be emphasized. It is not permissible to use for table purposes any material which cannot stand water. Washable silk threads in the softer tints are beautiful on white linen. The real Scotch linen flosses are however the main standby. The dealers call them art threads and import them in the dull blues pinks creams and golds which are called for in needlework

If the contrast of color implied in two cloths does not suit you the white table cloth can be made very decorative. A border of cutwork can be planned for and so placed as to come upon the table when laid showing the polished wood beneath. It will give the cloth weight and stability, especially if the cutwork border is wide, to use a rope linen floss for the outlining. White upon white is the usual choice but a gold floss on white linen is liked by many people

Tea cloths allow more intricate ornamentation than any other variety of table linen. A yellow cloth may be embroidered with detached flower sprays in white well covering its surface. Blue linen with simple cut work pattern outlined in white is effective. Corn napkins, carving cloths, etc, follow the rules already laid down

For larger pieces of summer work linen is still in the field. Blue or brown denim or butcher linen makes a pretty summer portiere. A blue denim portiere recently made showed large flowing lines of white and gray making a conventional design couched on the surface with flax cord. At the bottom the denim was turned over on the right side in a broad hem making a border in a lighter shade of color. Bolton sheeting, sateen frieze and awning cloth are good portiere materials and are all worked with linen flosses this summer

The old fashioned cross stitch has been revived—perhaps because you and I and all of us have still some lurking tenderness for the barbarities that have been perpetuated in it—for one use lately. Square meshed lace has reappeared for bureau covers and for tidies—but don't make a tidy unless Satan is in the foreground with mischief plainly cut out for your idle hands. On this lace odd Egyptian patterns designs from antique lace or from modern free hand drawing are executed with pink and gold flax thread in the cross stitch of our youth. It has a halo from the simpler days about it, but truth compels the admission that darned work or a weaving of the colored threads back and forth through the meshes of the lace in any stitch or a variety of stitches give a better effect

Darned work in the quaint patterns of good Queen Anne has lost nothing of its popularity. It is quickly done and affords room for originality. You may darn regularly or irregularly, diagonally or horizontally so long as your linen with judgment you can hardly darn amiss

Divan cushions are covered nowadays with a heavy twilled linen on which a design has been painted in indelible tapestry colors. The pattern is there outlined in colored flax thread or if a raised effect is wanted German cord are couched down by colored floss. The smaller flosses and the larger art thread and cords are used together to good advantage when filled embroidery is attempted

The sash curtain which is one of the necessities of city life is never prettier than when made of alternate stripes of Chinese silk and linen drawn work

Furniture coverings are embroidered in linens quite extensively. The Irish homespun linens are used for this purpose and the work is either self colored, blue on blue or brown on brown or done in Eastern designs in old red and gold silks very effectively

Next to linen a good material for embroidery is pongee which is made into cushions and pillows decorated with seaweed net, hemlock and piney designs. The old "long and short" French stitches are good ones for work of this kind

Good luck to you, and don't use crewels unless you are embroidering something as large and heavy as a wall hanging

ELIZA PUTNAM HEATON

THE DOINGS OF WOMEN FOLK

Light Chat to be Read on a Hot Summer Day

The art of the picture framer is attaining an importance it never had before. The picture frame nowadays is individual. It belongs to the picture for which it was studied. It could not be applied to any other, sometimes, even it is a part of the picture itself

The realistic touches which connect picture and frame are trivial at times, as artistic as the painting or etching itself at others. A fine etching of Millais' "Angelus," for instance is framed in a broad band of chestnut, shaded in dusky tints, with an old bell, from which hangs a coil of rope carved on one side and a flight of bats spreading their wings on the other. Jules Breton's "Winnowing the Grain" has a like band of chestnut, with scythe and rake in dull silver crossed above the head of the toiling woman. A panel of Landseer's dogs framed in oak for the hall has a whip trailing its length across the top of the wood and a silver chain and padlock fastened from corner to corner below. Coomans' "Laughter" shows a girl with her head on a pillow. As framed and exhibited a recent copy carries out the idea by enamelling the wood, picking it out in silver and gold and making it apparently a continuation of the damsel's lace cushion

Carved frames and enameled frames are the varieties most in vogue. The enameling is done upon shaded [illegible] in white [illegible] pale [illegible] Sometimes it is [illegible] A [illegible] view has an enameled frame in whitish green tints suggesting [illegible] Across one corner is stretched [illegible] struggle [illegible] iridescent [illegible] Other [illegible] pictures have [illegible] stretched [illegible] the frame [illegible] Millet's [illegible] enameled frame [illegible]

The carved frames are more elaborate. The [illegible] giving the effect of a burned wood sketch done on the frame. A genre picture of a [illegible] is a tracery of carving on the wood [illegible] showing water weeds, lily pads and nests of the [illegible] Harvesters at work in the fields have carved frames showing heads of grain

But the most radical of all steps is taken when the carved frame not only [illegible] but actually continues the picture. This is most easily possible with the yellow brown tones of a photogravure. A landscape shows a farm house in the distance [illegible] field. The line runs directly toward you [illegible] on the frame and is carved without a break. The furrows of the [illegible] ground do the same. The farmhouse itself encroaches on the wood and the fence at its [illegible] and the trees which overhang it are wholly carved. So with an old [illegible] in which a peasant woman is pulling. The bow is photogravure, the stern is carving. The waves half of them carved. The woman's right oar begins in the picture but its blade is carved on the frame. These are caprices of the framer's art but something of the sympathy between picture and frame has come to stay

Of the nature of bric a brac fancies are the cases in which the picture is finished on the frame in silver. A [illegible] is shown in a cage. The bars are of oxydized silver and they are set in the frame above and below. A flock of birds are perched on a telegraph wire. The poles are of silver one on each side of the frame. This liberty is taken with etchings which do not admit [illegible] the treatment. Silver is [illegible] for lettering on otherwise plain flat chestnut or oak frames the name of picture artist or etcher

White glass for table use is again to have its day. The delicate bubbles of Venetian glass exquisite as if an elf had blown them, the quaint old Dutch glass and the ruby rich Bohemian glass are as beautiful and as highly prized as ever but white glass is the novelty of the summer. With the passing away of the era of plush and velvet dinner table decorations and the renewal of pride in dainty napery has come a call for cut glass, engraved glass and crystal clear as running water

Glass engraving has jumped from comparative neglect into popular favor. A decanter of antique shape with long slender neck and scarce heavier than a dew drop overrun with designs of birds skimming over grasses is of American make and sells for $15. Drinking glasses are engraved with water weeds and flowers and sometimes brings from $5 to $50 a dozen. A square glass with rounded corners and open flaring mouth is engraved with gauzy dragon flies. Tumblers have given way to goblets and the favored shapes in these are big and funnel like sometimes caught with small facets and oftener engraved with monograms or running vines. Glass engraving is a pretty thing to see and often one finds a group of women about the workmen at Broadway houses where initials and simple patterns are turned out while you wait

A novel bit of crystal is a double vase perhaps for oil and vinegar. A rounded bowl has two long tapering necks and the partition which divides the fluids does not at first sight appear. The most elf like things in the white glass are carafes, blown so thin that it seems as if a breath [illegible] would shatter them. Sometimes they take flower forms imitating the shape of an old fashioned Canterbury bell or trumpet creeper. Some have handles, which may be engraved, and which also take the long, graceful flower like curves

Finger bowls and bonbon bowls come in a large variety of shapes. Most of them are low and round. Some are engraved with bands, some in ribbon like seaweedish designs, some are wholly plain but provided with handles on which are perched swallows, or about which are twined flowers in clear glass. Goblets for bonbons may have circles of very chubby cherubs poised about the flaring edges. Handled cups for bonbons are exquisitely clear and dainty. Flower vases for the table are shown in designs to match the goblets and finger bowls. Some are engraved, some banded in solid white some cut and some are glass bubbles unornamented. Flaring shell shaped bowls for water lilies or pansies are favored receptacles for flowers

The number of patterns in cut glass increases every week. The Brooklyn cut the star cut, the Russian cut, the Moscow cut head a long list. White glass suits people of fastidious taste, who sometimes fight a little shy of the blues and golds of the colored.

Beadwork is an amateur industry which women are reviving this summer; not the all over work in many colors and intricate designs which covered the little bags that women carried a quarter of a century ago. The new beadwork is a sort of sketching in outline with small transparent glass or gold and silver beads on lace or muslin or mull. The colored scarfs which women are so fond of hanging about pictures or on easels, or knotting across anything that looks bare, adopted tinsel as their own twelve months ago. This summer the idea is to trace an intricacy of scrolls or a vine and flowers upon the material, and then to stitch it down with beads

An interesting vacation party is that now camping on the shores of Lake Memphremagog. Nine tents make up the colony with kitchen tent dining tent general reception tent and study tent beside making thirteen spreads of canvass in all. White birches and huge arbor vitae trees overhang the nook where the campers who include several women, are getting as close to nature as they like. Mrs Barrows, wife of the editor of the *Christian Register* and who is probably the most expert stenographer in the country taking Carl Schurz without difficulty is of the party together with Alice Stone Blackwell junior editor of the *Woman's Journal* and other pleasant people

E P H

A Campaign Tariff Song

The Springfield (Mass) *Union* (republican) thus revives "Pinafore" and makes it do service for the republican party

Capt Cleveland—I am the captain of the free trade crew

Chorus of Democratic Tars—And a right good captain, too

Capt C—You are very very good and be it understood

I'm in for reform right through

Chorus—We are very, very good and be it understood

He's in for reform right through

Capt C—I can trim back and steer with any boss here,

And I know how to twist and squirm

I was never known to scorn civil service reform

And I'll never take a second term

Chorus—What never?

Capt C—No never!

Chorus—What, never?

Capt C—Hardly ever

Chorus—Hardly ever take a second term,

Then here's one yell and a snicker, too,

For the one term captain of the free trade crew

Then here's one yell and a snicker too

For the captain of the free trade crew

Capt C—I've done my best to satisfy you all

Chorus—And with you we are all content

Capt C—That's an everlasting whopper but I think it only proper

To return the compliment

Chorus—That's an everlasting whopper but he thinks it only proper

To return the compliment

Capt. C—I have made a heap of noise, and I've called in the boys

To warm their frozen toes,

I've discouraged all proclivity to partisan activity,

And I've always worn free-trade clothes

Chorus—What! always?

Capt C—Yes, always!

Chorus—What! always?

Well, recently!

Chorus—He's recently donned free-trade clothes

Then here's a yell and a snicker, too,

For the free wool captain of the free-trade crew,

Then here's a yell and a snicker, too,

For the captain of the free-trade crew.

DEMOCRATIC UTTERANCES.

The Free Trade Tendency of That Party Unmistakable

Words of Their Leaders as Reported in the Congressional Record, Thoroughly Inimical to Protection

[illegible] Oregon Aug 24

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Since the Oregonian [illegible] shown the democratic [illegible] what a [illegible] there [illegible] upon the tariff they have [illegible] really [illegible] the Mills bill [illegible] President Cleveland's message [illegible] the free trade tendency of the party

Newspaper statements of what men [illegible] said [illegible] may be denied [illegible] but when a speech is reported in the *Congressional Record* there is no denying it

Here are some quotations from speeches made and the date of the *Record* [illegible] are given. These speeches were applauded in the democratic house

Landes of Illinois April 28 1888, p 3477

I am expressing my [illegible] of a great [illegible] tariff in the words of Milton

This is the [illegible] piece of [illegible] to persuade men into slave

Scott of Pennsylvania one of the committee on ways and means, May 12 1888 p 4166

It would be unwise for any political party [illegible] to at once attempt to [illegible] justice [illegible]

Edward Lane of Illinois May 11 1888 page 4212

The false god of protection has sufficiently deceived the people already and in [illegible] mighty [illegible] forth they will arise in their strength and [illegible] off once and forever. The [illegible] has sounded the president has come to the [illegible] with a courage unprecedented [illegible] and with a single stroke of his pen [illegible] the way to reform [illegible] the height of the age at least a half century. The [illegible] message [illegible] this nation but the nations of the world. Its words [illegible] victory to [illegible] party and the country. The [illegible] of agitation [illegible] the lying present [illegible] the friends of reform have [illegible] some years [illegible] the interest [illegible] of protection and its taxing system [illegible] and false pretensions. They have [illegible] in reaching the ear of the nation and [illegible] they are prepared to apply definite measures of reform to the iniquitous system which has for so long a time robbed some of our people of the just reward of their labor. No revolution is contemplated but they propose at once and the same time to reduce taxation and revenue without materially disturbing the industries of the country

The great question of the day is one of tariff and reform. A large surplus accumulated by unjust and unnecessary taxation [illegible] honest [illegible] of the community and the [illegible] in the message will be heard and obeyed [illegible] great [illegible] The people have [illegible] times in the last decade. Why this unnecessary taxation [illegible] the people [illegible] the [illegible] of the government and the [illegible] to be found in the message. That the few might prosper while the masses suffer. The note is sounded by the president and a [illegible] will give heed to the clarion [illegible] we hear from the ides of November [illegible] will be honored as no other president was [illegible] in this free land of ours. The [illegible] of our country is her [illegible] [illegible] free press [illegible] free trade [illegible] man's natural right [illegible] a natural right of commerce

[illegible]

The protective system is un-American and is a [illegible] of the laws of nature [illegible] which the laws of nature that some countries produce one article and others give a different variety and we find that the oceans and rivers connect these countries and as if were the highways of commerce created by nature from one country to another and the winds of heaven bring the products of one clime so that they may be exchanged for the products of another [illegible] all [illegible] the [illegible] tariff [illegible] and prevents the spirit of civilization and retards the tendency of the age in the drawing together of the nations of the earth through the agencies of commerce. To carry the protective policy to its legitimate result we ought to abolish ships, railroads, telegraph lines and [illegible] and prohibit our citizens from going abroad and visiting foreign countries. The spirit of protection is [illegible] to these things

It discourages commerce and intercommunication [illegible] around us. It is condemned by the whole course and tendency of modern civilization. The enlightened and progressive nations of the earth are incessantly striving with wonderful success to draw near to each other in more frequent intercourse and more cordial relation and they are multiplying the agencies and facilities of this intercourse every year

Lanham of Texas May 5th '88 p 3915

Mr Chairman we have heard much during this discussion of pauper labor in Europe Cobden clubs and free trade England. I deem it not inappropriate to invite brief attention to two of England's greatest men, and what they have said of American institutions and American policy. It seems to me that some useful instruction may be derived from their respective declarations. John Bright, one of the best and purest of English statesmen, in reply to a letter from the editor of the *North American Review* asking whether England would return to protection after making some historical statements as to English policy in the past and giving his opinion as to its future course said

"It is a grief to me that your people do not yet see their way to a more moderate tariff

"Not to free trade but a more moderate tariff? Do not the conditions which surround us demand a more moderate tariff? Who can successfully gainsay the proposition?

"They are doing wonders, unequaled in the world's history, in paying off your national debt.

"That is true, and greater wonders in this respect have been since accomplished

"A more moderate tariff I should think, would give you a better revenue and by degrees you might approach a more civilized system. What can be more strange than for your great free country to build barriers against that commerce which is everywhere the handmaid of freedom and civilization?

"I should despair of the prospects of mankind if I did not believe that before long the intelligence of your people would revolt against the barbarism of your tariff. It seems now your one great humiliation the world looks to you for example in all forms of freedom. As to commerce, the great civilizer shall it look in vain?

This letter was written on the 25th day of April 1883. These are the words that came from the author of the repeal of the Corn Laws from that grand man who devoted his magnificent energies to opening up a foreign market for American breadstuffs and the products of American farmers. To the ears of some they may sound quite English you know but I firmly believe they involve a just criticism and express the living truth. Shall we respond to the suggestions for a moderate tariff or shall we [illegible] and generation [illegible] for the grievous exactions levied for purposes of war. Shall we not answer his question [illegible] our commerce and send it forth to the uttermost parts of the earth with the joyous speeding—

Bear it on thou restless ocean

Let thy winds its canvas swell

Heave its [illegible] heart with proud emotion

As it goes far hence to dwell!

[Applause]

Under the moderate tariff of 1846 to 1861 in the halcyon days of the republic the era in which this letter was written our country had prospered in an extraordinary degree [illegible] steady and substantial progress in all the elements of national growth and greatness. Is it any wonder that our people having experienced the beneficence of this moderate tariff in years gone by and which but for the war would in every human probability have remained undisturbed [illegible] [illegible] against the harshness and severity of [illegible] excessive and [illegible] only as a temporary measure and solely instituted for purposes of war. [illegible] and it is [illegible] that all the just cause of complaint shall be fully and finally removed

O Ferrall of Virginia, May 2 1888 p 3[illegible]

A distinguished son of the South years ago gave utterance to this eloquent truth

Why should we fetter commerce? If a man is in chains he droops and bows to the earth because his spirits are broken but let him twist the fetters from his legs and he will stand erect. Fetter not commerce! Let her be as free as the air. She will range the whole creation and return on the four winds of heaven to bless the land with plenty

Wm H Martin of Texas May 15 1888 p 4319

In the battle to be waged this year there will come a charge from the great body of working people which will be made on the second Tuesday of next November, and so terrific will it be in its force that you protectionists will fall before it like grass before the scythe.

The day of the protectionist is fast drawing to a close. We are entering upon a new epoch in the history of our country

"When the devil was sick

The devil a monk would be,

When the devil was well,

The devil a monk was he

C O H

THE RED HILLS AGAIN

It would be very pleasant to be able to grow "the olive and the vine" in the red hills, and a resident of the same red hills who is a fruit-grower as well, expresses the wish that it could be done. He says he has studied the matter rather carefully and very much doubts if olives will respond to his hopes. Our cold nights, that are not favorable to the [illegible] grape and corn will [illegible] it he will try it this fall and see [illegible] expectations expressed recently by a writer in THE OREGONIAN [illegible]

The agricultural column of THE OREGONIAN recently contained a short essay on the red hills [illegible] from many points of excellence. [illegible] considered valuable [illegible] [illegible] the grape [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] to make the [illegible] excellence [illegible]

WHITMAN'S NOVEMBER

The Poet Rallies from His Illness and Is at His Work Again

Much Reduced in Flesh and Spirits but Able to Finish His Book The Closing Scene

Philadelphia Press

About six weeks ago [illegible] children on Mickle street [illegible] were at [illegible] play [illegible] side of the street [illegible] Walt Whitman [illegible] frame house [illegible] on the south side was all [illegible] the children took their velocipedes and skipping ropes back to the south side for the poet was [illegible]

Since the [illegible] of June his [illegible] arm chair which has stood for so many years facing the window on the first floor has been empty and the frame [illegible] which has lacked the picture [illegible] its background of flowing white hair. On the [illegible] Mr Whitman was stricken and has kept his bed ever since until Monday. The poet was spending the day Sunday [illegible] the [illegible] years with a friend [illegible] the afternoon he drove [illegible] [illegible] After the drive the [illegible] and with [illegible] which [illegible] the poet [illegible] in a state of [illegible]

Dr Bucke [illegible] the surgeon general of the Dominion of Canada [illegible] Mr Whitman [illegible] to talk and question him [illegible] that his mind [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] his bedroom, with Dr [illegible] to nurse him

The nurse found his position something of a sinecure for his patient will have none of him and but only by anxious watching for an opportunity that the young doctor [illegible] the poet a service. Mr Whitman's life is a solitary one and he [illegible] Though a very old man he preferred to help himself rather than rely [illegible] his big cane which is always at his elbow for others. In the morning the sound of his shoes on the [illegible] of his bed room as he completed his toilet by tramping his foot in it was the first intimation the nurse would receive that his patient was up and doing. The poet likes to be alone unless his friends are his company [illegible] the casual visitors who cross the river to see the man whose books they may have read and whose personality they may admire

PECULIARITIES OF HIS LIFE

Alone with his housekeeper he reigns undisturbed in the two story frame house editing his random verses and essays and watching the children from his leather chair at the window. In the morning after breakfast his housekeeper asks him with as much regularity and solemnity as though she were saying grace

"And what will to day bring forth Mr Whitman?"

"I wonder Mary," the poet returns as he rises from the table. For three years this little dialogue has been spoken. It shows Walt Whitman's "sweet content" what each day of what he calls the closing season of his life. One of Mr Whitman's closest friends says that the first intimation he received of the poet's recovery was when he noticed that the mass of books newspapers and manuscripts which litter the front sitting room had broken forth in the invalid's bedroom and swamped it. Mr Whitman's study or wherever he works is the ideal of that multitudinous individual's opinion—the general reader's—of what a literary man's workshop should be. He believes that the place for anything is the place where he puts it and his housekeeper dares not for her life's sake "tidy up" the heaps of papers books and pamphlets which fill his room

During his illness he rose at 9 and 10 and read his letters as he ate his breakfast. After breakfast he showed the diversity of his choice in newspaper literature by reading the *Press Record* and New York *Herald*. In past days the poet read the papers through but to day he [illegible] them sufficiently [illegible] to talk [illegible] that most deeply interest the public. In the afternoon he wrote letters to his friends, answering the many notes of inquiry and sympathy that his illness had called forth

AT WORK ON HIS NEW BOOK

In the evening Horace [illegible] the treasurer of the Contemporary Club and one of Mr Whitman's [illegible] friends would [illegible] the [illegible] When one of the *Press* [illegible] Mr Whitman the other [illegible] found him sitting in an armchair in his bedroom with the proof sheets up to his face. [illegible] his knee and [illegible] of "Elias Hicks" [illegible] the poet was sitting were scattered over the room. The poet has fallen away somewhat since his illness. He [illegible]

"I feel it my [illegible] The doctors and I [illegible] that [illegible] perhaps [illegible] better [illegible] I was filled with [illegible] excitement [illegible] six or seven times since leaving me each time a little weaker and balkier. This time has been a pretty bad one—as bad as any of them. And then old age—and infirmities all make me a little weaker. I have been a prisoner in this room for six weeks but we think we are going to make a little rally

"You see we are at work" he added raising the writing pad in his lap

"And what is the book going to contain?" some one asked

"Essays and swept-up memoranda" returned the poet, "poetry additional poems to be put on as an annex to 'Leaves of Grass.' I would have had it finished if this trouble had not caught me tripping. We have decided to call it 'November Boughs.' It will have a tinge of the closing [illegible] about it."

A Coat Sold for $116 875.

Notes and Queries

A tooth of Sir Isaac Newton was sold in 1816 for the sum of $3650. It was purchased by a nobleman who had it set in a ring which he wore constantly on his finger. The hat worn by Napoleon Bonaparte at the battle of Eylau was sold in Paris in 1835 for $400. It was put up for sale at $100 and there were thirty two bidders. The coat worn by Charles XII at the battle of Pultawa and preserved by one of his officers and attendants was sold in 1825 for $116 875. The two pens employed in signing the treaty of Amiens were sold in 1825 for $2500. A wig that had belonged to Sterne was sold at public auction in London for $1050. The prayer book used by Charles I when on the scaffold was sold in London in 1825 for $525. A waistcoat belonging to J J Rousseau was sold for $150, and his metal watch for $100,

Mexican Salve takes out soreness and heals.

POLITICS AT OLYMPIA.

Republican Delegates of Thurston Coun Favor John B. Allen.

The Prohibition Convention Endorses the Natio Party Platform and Nominates a Full County Ticket.

OLYMPIA Aug 24—At the republican primaries held on the 22d inst., the Alle ticket was elected with the following delegate [illegible] county convention R H Milroy, [illegible] [illegible] Lansdale A E Laberee, [illegible] [illegible] M Reed I C Ellis, A [illegible] J C Horr G G Mills, F F W[illegible] R C O'Brien A A Phillips J [illegible] J C [illegible] larger, Edward Harknes[illegible] Herbert McMicken Fran[illegible] Hiltz J Wilson and Jame[illegible]

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Following closely on the heels of th[illegible] Thurston county republican convention [illegible] which Hon John B Allen was endorsed now comes the prohibition or third party and presents itself boldly for a place in th[illegible] political arena but feeling somewh[illegible] depressed in knowing that not a single can[illegible] didate on the ticket is likely to be elected [illegible] November next. Yet while this was openl[illegible] acknowledged in the county convention th[illegible] evening yet the members encouraged eac[illegible] other with the thought that in two yea[illegible] hence they would be in a better position [illegible] fight both parties than they are now

The prohibition convention consisted [illegible] twenty nine persons who met in Champio[illegible] hall this (Friday) evening, and on motio[illegible] Prof J L Henderson was called to th[illegible] chair. Mr C F Allen acting as secretary [illegible] series of resolutions were first adopted [illegible] follow

First That it was the sense of the meetin[illegible] that the time has come when the prohibitio[illegible] party should be organized in Thursto[illegible] county

The second resolution indorsed the Signa[illegible] recognized the New York *Voice*, and co[illegible] sidered the Portland (Or) *Pacific Express* [illegible] take second place in the literature [illegible] the prohibition party

Resolution three condemned the action o[illegible] the supreme court of the territory in declar[illegible] ing the woman suffrage law unconstitu[illegible] tional

Rev R H Massey moved that all person[illegible] avowing themselves party prohibitionists and who have endorsed the national an[illegible] territorial platforms with the intention o[illegible] acting and voting with the prohibition party are hereby declared members of this con[illegible] vention. Carried

A resolution was also adopted that th[illegible] representation in the convention of 1890 b[illegible] half of the total number of republican an[illegible] democratic delegates allowed each precinc[illegible] at the respective conventions of these partie[illegible] in 1888

There being no committee on credentials and no credentials to be examined, it w[illegible] deemed advisable to appoint a central co[illegible] mittee but after this was carried the matt[illegible] of appointment was forgotten. So the com[illegible] mittee is *non est*. Perhaps as part of th[illegible] committee was to consist of ladies, th[illegible] question may have to be submitted to th[illegible] attorney general as to whether they can tak[illegible] the office or not

The following officers were then nominate[illegible] by the convention

Representative—Prof John L Henderson. Although Mason county should have ha[illegible] something to say in the matter, this being [illegible] joint district, the nomination was mad[illegible] without any trouble and Prof Henderson being called on for a speech called ex-Gov[illegible] ernor Newell to the chair and read himse[illegible] out of the democratic ranks where he ha[illegible] served so long and clothed himself in th[illegible] uniform of the prohibition party

The next office was that of sheriff, fo[illegible] which Mr C W Borden was nominated.

Treasurer—Mr J M Canaday

Auditor—R F Whitham

Probate judge—Thomas Rutledge

The nominee informed the convention that for ten years he had worked with the republicans and democrats and had tired [illegible] and now felt it his duty to take [illegible] with a third party for a change

For the office of school superintenden[illegible] Rev R H Massey was nominated.

Assessor—Mr Gordon Henry

Coroner—Mr G H Coots

County commissioners—W B Hanna an[illegible] Alexander Henry

Surveyor—Andrew Erricson

A committee of conference consisting o[illegible] Messrs Massey Borden and Munson was ap[illegible] pointed to choose joint councilman an[illegible] prosecuting attorney and to fill existin[illegible] vacancies

Subscriptions to defray expenses were he[illegible] called for but only two members were se[illegible] to respond

The following precinct officers were als[illegible] nominated

Justice for second ward—Mr E H Good[illegible] win a gentleman who only arrived here [illegible] months ago according to his own stat[illegible] ment

Justice third ward—Mr D. R. Bigelow

The convention then adjourned sine die.

VASTNESS OF INDIA.

A Country Teeming with Wealth of Al Kinds—Its Enormous Population.

Fortnightly Review

For eighty years at least writers have en[illegible] deavored to bring home to Englishmen th[illegible] vastness of India but so far as can be pe[illegible] ceived have failed. The Briton reads wha[illegible] they say learns up their figures tries to un[illegible] derstand their descriptions but fails for a[illegible] his labor to realize what India is—a conti[illegible] nent large as Europe west of the Vistula an[illegible] with 30 000 000 more people fuller of ancie[illegible] nations, of great cities, of varieties of civiliz[illegible] tion of armies, nobilities, priesthoods o[illegible] ganizations for every conceivable purpos[illegible] from the preaching of a great religion dow[illegible] to systematic murder

There are twice as many Bengalese a[illegible] there are Frenchmen, the Hindostanees properly so-called out-number the whites i[illegible] the United States, the Mahrattas would fi[illegible] Spain, the people of the Punjaub with Scind[illegible] are double the population of Turkey and I've named but four of the more salient divisions

Every thing is on the same bewilderin[illegible] scale. The fighting people of India, whose [illegible] are [illegible] ourselves as brave a[illegible] ourselves and more regardless of death tha[illegible] ourselves number at least 120 000 000 equ[illegible] to [illegible] population of the popu[illegible] [illegible] of the Roman empire. There ar[illegible] [illegible] soldiers in nativ[illegible] [illegible] perhaps once th[illegible] [illegible] 400 000 men wh[illegible] [illegible] proper profession is arms wh[illegible] would live by arms if they could, and o[illegible] whom we in England never hear a word. I[illegible] the Russian conscription were applied to In[illegible] dia [illegible] could without counting reserves o[illegible] [illegible] or any force not summoned i[illegible] time of peace have [illegible] 000 soldier[illegible] actually in barracks with 700 000 re[illegible] cruits coming up every year—a forc[illegible] with which not only Asia but th[illegible] world might be subdued. There are tens o[illegible] millions of prosperous peasants whose hoard[illegible] ings make of India the grand absorbent o[illegible] the precious metals, tens of millions of peas[illegible] ants beside whose poverty fellahs, or Sicili[illegible] ans or Connaught men are rich millions o[illegible] artisans, ranging from the men who buil[illegible] palaces to the men who nearly naked an[illegible] almost without tools, do the humblest wor[illegible] of the potter

Every occupation which exists in Europ[illegible] exists also in India. The industry of th[illegible] [illegible] never ceases for India wit[illegible] all her teeming multitudes, with a popula[illegible] tion in places packed beyond Europea[illegible] precedent, imports nothing either to eat o[illegible] drink and but for the Europeans, woul[illegible] import nothing whatever save silver. Amid the [illegible] masses these 250 000 000 whos[illegible] [illegible] would fill volumes th[illegible] [illegible] flows as vigorously as in Europe

There is as much labor as much conten[illegible] tion, as much ambition as much crime, a[illegible] much variety of careers hopes fears an[illegible] hatreds. It is still possible to a moneyles[illegible] Indian to become vizier of a dynasty olde[illegible] than history or finance minister of a ne[illegible] prince whose personal fortune in hard cas[illegible] is double that of the late Emperor Willia[illegible] or abbot of a monastery richer than Glasto[illegible] bury ever was, owner of an estate that co[illegible] ers a county, head of a firm whose transac[illegible] tions may vie with those of the Barings [illegible] Bleichroders. One man, Jute Pershad [illegible] man [illegible] fed and transported the army whi[illegible] conquered the Punjab

A Royal Betrothal.

LONDON Aug. 26.—The betrothal is repo[illegible] ed of Princess Sophia, sister of Empe[illegible] William, to the crown prince of Greece.

IN MEMORY OF SHER

Appropriate Services Held in the Illustrious Dead

Imposing Assemblage at the Tabernacle [illegible] by Capt C A [illegible] U S A Other Services [illegible]

[illegible]

TICS AT OLYMPIA.

n Delegates of Thurston Coun Favor John B. Allen.

tion Convention Endorses the Nation Platform and Nominates a Full County Ticket.

Aug 24—At the republica held on the 22d inst the Alle elected, with the following delegate ty convention R H Milroy M H Lansdale, A E Laberee, d, T M Reed, I C Ellis, A J. C Horr, G. G Mills, F F Wi G O'Brien, A A Phillips J M G Lybarger, Edward Harkness an, Herbert McMicken Fran P. Hiltz, J Wilson and Jame

ROHIBITION CONVENTION

g closely on the heels of the ounty republican convention . John B. Allen was endorsed the prohibition or third party ts itself boldly for a place in th arena, but feeling somewha n knowing that not a single can he ticket is likely to be elected next. Yet while this was open ged in the county convention th t the members encouraged eac the thought that in two year would be in a better position parties than they are now hibition convention consisted e persons, who met in Champio Friday) evening, and on motio Henderson was called to th C. F. Allen acting as secretary resolutions were first adopted

at it was the sense of the meetin e has come when the prohibitio ld be organized in Thursto

nd resolution indorsed the *Signa* the New York *Voice*, and com Portland (Or) *Pacific Express* econd place in the literature tion party

n three condemned the action e court of the territory in declar oman suffrage law unconstitu

H, Massey moved that all person hemselves party prohibitionist ave endorsed the national an platforms with the intention o voting with the prohibition party declared members of this con Carried.

tion was also adopted that th hon in the convention of 1890 b total number of republican an delegates allowed each precinc ective conventions of these partie

ing no committee on credential dentials to be examined, it wa visable to appoint a central com after this was carried the matte ment was forgotten. So the com *on est.* Perhaps as part of th was to consist of ladies, th ay have to be submitted to th eneral as to whether they can tak r not.

wing officers were then nominate vention

tative—Prof John L Henderson Mason county should have ha to say in the matter, this being t, yet the nomination was mad trouble, and Prof Henderso on for a speech, called ex Gov ll to the chair and read himsel democratic ranks where he ha ong, and clothed himself in th the prohibition party

office was that of sheriff, fo C. W. Borden was nominated.

r—Mr F. M. Canaday

R. F Whitham

udge—Thomas Rutledge

nunce informed the convention years he had worked with th and democrats and had tired ow felt it his duty to take party for a change.

office of school superintenden Massey was nominated.

—Mr. Gordon Henry.

—Mr. C. H. Coots.

ommissioners—W. B. Hanna an Henry.

—Andrew Errickson

ttee of conference consisting o ssey, Borden and Munson was ap choose joint councilman an attorney, and to fill existin

ions to defray expenses were her out only two members were see

wing precinct officers were als

r second ward—Mr E H Good leman who only arrived here fiv o, according to his own state

hird ward—Mr. D. R Bigelow vention then adjourned sine die.

ASTNESS OF INDIA.

Teeming with Wealth of Al —Its Enormous Population.

Fortnightly Review.

y years at least writers have e bring home to Englishmen th India, but so far as can be pe failed. The Briton reads wha urns up their figures, tries to un eir descriptions, but fails for a realize what India is—a conti s Europe west of the Vistula an 000 more people, fuller of ancien great cities, of varieties of civiliz nies, nobilities, priesthoods, o for every conceivable purpos reading of a great religion dow e murder.

e twice as many Bengalese a Frenchmen; the Hindostanee called, out-number the whites i States, the Mahrattas would fi people of the Punjaub with Scind the population of Turkey, and d but four of the more salien

ing is on the same bewilderin fighting people of India, whos s big as ourselves, as brave a nd more regardless of death tha number at least 120,000 000 equa 's calculation of the popu he Roman empire. There a ed brown soldiers in natu whom we hear perhaps once nd at least 2,000,000 men wh proper profession is arms, wh by arms if they could, and England never hear a word conscription were applied to In ld, without counting reserves t any force not summoned peace, have 2,500,000 soldier n barracks. with 700 000 re ng up every year—a forc h not only Asia, but th t be subdued. There are tens o prosperous peasants whose hoard f India the grand absorbent o metals; tens of millions of peas whose poverty fellahs, or Sicil naught men are rich, millions o aging from the men who buil e men who, nearly naked an out tools, do the humblest wor

upation which exists in Europ in India. The industry of th ent never ceases, for India, wit ming multitudes, with a popula aces packed beyond Europea imports nothing either to eat o but for the Europeans, would ing whatever save silver Amid masses, these 250 000,000 whos nptions would fill volumes, th lows as vigorously as in Europe s much labor, as much conten ch ambition, as much crime, ty of careers, hopes fears an is still possible to a moneyles ecome vizier of a dynasty olde , or finance minister of a ne e personal fortune in hard cas at of the late Emperor William a monastery richer than Glaston as, owner of an estate that co , head of a firm whose transa vie with those of the Barings s. One man, Jute Pershad b nd transported the army wh he Punjab.

A Royal Betrothal.

ug. 26.—The betrothal is report ess Sophia, sister of Empe the crown prince of Greece.

IN MEMORY OF SHERIDAN.

Appropriate Services Held in Honor of the Illustrious Dead.

Immense Assemblage at the Tabernacle—Eloquent and Fitting Tribute by Capt. C A Woodruff, U. S. A.—Other Services Held.

Last evening appropriate memorial services were held in the Tabernacle in honor of the late Gen. Philip H Sheridan under the auspices of George Wright post, G A R There was present during the fitting exercises a very large audience composed of the leading and prominent citizens of Portland

Pursuant to orders, the First regiment O N. G., assembled at the armory building at 7 o'clock last evening, and shortly after formed into line of march proceeding to the Tabernacle where already a large audience were in waiting The central portion of the auditorium had been reserved for the military, and here they were soon seated The G. A. R posts did not appear in a body but a liberal sprinkling of the well known badges betokened their presence

Upon the stage sat Maj A F Sears the presiding officer of the meeting Department Commander A E Borthwick Capt C A Woodruff, the orator of the evening Gen Rufus Ingalls, Gov Pennoyer Judge Deady Capt Tuttle Revs T E Clapp [illegible] C Houghton and T L Eliot Prof [illegible] Cook and Col. C E Beebe and staff The raised seats back of the stage were occupied by the First regiment band and drum corps and the color guard of the regiment, under command of Capt Tuttle

The First regiment was represented by a good attendance from each of the six companies, A D, E, G I and K

By 8 o clock every seat in the vast auditorium was taken, and many were standing in the building, upon the porches and in groups on the sidewalks about the doors

A selection by the band was followed by "God Save the Nation," rendered by a double quartette from the Apollos Club Chairman Sears then announced Rev T E Clapp, who invoked the divine favor upon the meeting offered thanks for so great and good a soldier citizen and comrade as Sheridan, and prayed for the army of to-day the survivors of the war, and the bereaved families of our fallen heroes

The Apollos Club sang "Ode to Sheridan" after which Maj Sears briefly introduced the speaker of the evening, Capt C A Woodruff, U S A of Vancouver The following is the text of

CAPT. WOODRUFF S ADDRESS

"Among the military dead,
The marshals of great wars,
A general who armies led,
A grand and mighty Mars
The foremost in the battle's front,
The bravest of the brave
Hath borne the final bayonet's brunt,
Where the flags of the fallen wave
Phil Sheridan of Winchester,
Who has trampled on defeat
And turned the Union forces there
Back from their rash retreat,
To win a glorious victory
With thy flashing Federal sword
Forward thy spirit marcheth free
In the squadrons of the Lord
A heritage of soldier fame
Thy land hath gained from thee
And North and South shall crown thy name
With wreaths of Liberty!

Three weeks ago to night at the little cottage at Nonquit by the sea there went out a great light One of the brightest stars in the constellation of great leaders and illustrious men of this century age passed over the river

Sadly, with uncovered head, the nation laid her dead hero to rest amidst the mighty host of comrades that sleep at Arlington

And here to night, far from where he rests but near the scenes of his earliest achievements we meet to lay our garlands of love and devotion upon the grave of Philip Henry Sheridan

I shall not eulogize a creature of the fancy—a little more than human, a little less than divine—but simply tell the story of a brave patriot an honest man, whose warm generous blood came from a great big heart, that beat strongly with all the human sympathies and passions that make a perfect physical and mental manhood and it is such men who in all ages and all countries have struck the most effective blows in behalf of humanity, justice and morality

Sheridan's virtues need not be magnified, nor is it necessary to reverse the telescope in looking at his faults His heroic character will not suffer if we simply hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature"

There is a popular impression that he only loved the roughest phases of war and military life that he was an exceedingly profane man, given to bluster, full of hurrah and excitement in fact a reckless trooper yet the real Sheridan is a very different man

Whilst he was a professing Christian yet he never paraded it [illegible] many others there was so much human nature about him that he did not always practice it if he had he would have been so far above and out of his comrades that he would not have been the Little Phil whom we loved, and whose death comes to us like a personal affliction

A staff officer who knew him well gave this pen picture of him "He is exacting on duty and hard on delinquents, and his ideas of duty are peculiar, as evinced by the fact that he never issued orders of encouragement or congratulation to his troops before or after campaigns or battles He has a strangely shaped head with a large bump of something or other—combativeness, probably—behind the ears which inconveniences him almost as much as it does his enemies in the field, for there being no general demand for hats that would fit him, the general never has one that will stay on his head. This leads him to take his hat in his hand very often that action probably suggests cheering something on and a fight being in progress and troops needing encouragement, by a simple sequence he usually finds himself among them, where he risks the valuable life of the commanding general, not to mention casualties to staff officers

"Though always easy of approach the general has little to say in busy times Set teeth and a quick way tell when things do not go as they ought, and he has a manner on such occasions that stirs to activity all within sight for a row seems brewing that nobody wants to be under when it bursts Notwithstanding his handsome reputation for cursing, he is remarkably low voiced, particularly on the field where as sometimes happens, almost everybody else is screaming 'Don't you yell at me, sir, he once said to an officer who came galloping up with some bad news, and was roaring it out above the din of the In such moments the general leans forward on his horse's neck and hunching his shoulders up to his ears gives most softly spoken orders in a slow, deliberate way as if there were niches for all the words in his hearer's memory and they must be measured very carefully to fit exactly, that none of them be lost in the carrying This is a pleasing way to have orders dealt out especially under fire"

He could and sometimes did swear freely not fearful oaths of diabolic design but common everyday curses of Anglo Saxon plainness that seemed to fit the place and were demanded by the occasion

When men are blinded by confusion and panic, having thought only of the overwhelming peril they must be spoken to not in finely modulated words of calm remonstrance but in a cyclone of language that forces attention, at such times he was not perhaps so careful of the niceties of polite language as are some of the milk sops who never have many thoughts of their own to express, and never mingle in stirring events and who might perhaps have been shocked had they heard him, with lusty oaths driving panic stricken men back to duty Sheridan looked the fighter in every one of his [illegible] inches [illegible] His square, shouldered muscular frame every feature of his strong face and his bullet compact head His keen eye high [illegible] and firm chin stamped the soldier of [illegible] and quickness.

Yet there was more than this [illegible] appearance, he impressed you as a man with intellectual as well as physical vigor He looked like a ruler of men, like one who could [illegible] a scattered army and hurl it like a thunderbolt upon the astonished foe He had the aggressiveness which always comes from true courage associated with physical vigor In the days of [illegible] he would have stoutly "held the bridge" with Horatius

Victor Hugo's brave Frenchman of the Old Guard at Waterloo had no more contempt for the enemy than he He was never stampeded no matter how wild the storm, it passed him as an eddy glides around a pier, no matter how dark the situation [illegible] his defiant spirit came to the rescue—the disaster was retrieved While recounting the successes that crowned his commands, and striving to show his genius for war justice to his memory demands that I should quote his own language, alike creditable to his head and heart, to show how much of this glorious work he claimed for himself

"Now, I want to say to you, comrades, that I am indebted to the private in his ranks for all this credit that has come to me He was the man who did the fighting, and the man who carried the musket is the greatest hero of the war in my opinion. I was nothing but an agent I knew how to take care of men I knew what a soldier was worth, and I knew how to study the country so as to put him in right. I knew how to put him in battle when one occurred but I was simply the agent to take care of him and he did the work Now, comrades, these are common sense things and I can't say them in very flowery language, but they are true, nevertheless and they are true not of me alone, but of everybody else It is to the common soldier that we are indebted for any credit to us.

Philip Henry Sheridan was born March 6, 1831, of Irish parents. When Cromwell settled his Ironsides in that portion of Ireland, which he, in his awful way had prepared for them they to use the phraseology which they affected, "saw that the daughters of Moab were fair to look upon and they took them to wife," their descendants are thoroughly Irish in sentiment but to the buoyancy and pugnacity of the Celt, they add the prudence, the coolness and the tenacity of the Anglo Saxon In his military career Sheridan exhibited all these traits of character He graduated at West Point in 1853, his first service as lieutenant of infantry was on the frontier of Texas then in California, Oregon and Washington territories, engaged against hostile Indians in the Yakima expedition and the defense of the Cascades For the latter he was specially mentioned in general orders. He was complimented by Gen Scott for meritorious conduct in the settlement of difficulties with the Indians near Yamhill [illegible]

May 14, 1861 he was appointed captain of infantry and served as chief quartermaster and commissary under Gen Curtis in the Pea Ridge campaign and quartermaster at Gen Halleck's headquarters in the advance on Corinth [illegible] the time had now come when he could drop the pen and grasp the sword, but all through his career in the care he took of his men can be seen the good effects of his staff experience

He was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan cavalry May [illegible] 1862, and from this time on

Till we called
[illegible] held and city ours he never stood
To ease [illegible] with [illegible]

Gen J H Wilson, who commanded Sheridan's Third cavalry division, says "At this stage of his career the [illegible] benefits of the West Point method of education and the adaptability of the ordinary American youth were demonstrated in a remarkable manner for notwithstanding his eight years' service with infantry he vaulted at once into the [illegible] and assumed the command of a cavalry regiment without any other preparation than he had received while a cadet at the military academy The tactics and details of administration for that arm were as familiar to him as those of the infantry so that no time was lost in preparing for his new duties and command He was ready for action on the first day as if he had served with the cavalry all his life

Three days after he was commissioned we find him commanding a brigade on [illegible] Two days later he was pursuing [illegible] In the [illegible] he [illegible] at Booneville and for his services [illegible]

In the [illegible] at Perryville, October 8 he commanded a division in Buell's army He held the center and when the left gave way the storm of battle [illegible] his division for the first [illegible] the [illegible] Notwithstanding [illegible] the assault he made a counter charge and drove the foe before him

December 31 he commanded a division in the battle of Stone river [illegible] the attack fell upon the unprepared right division whose commander is a mile and a half in rear The division [illegible] before the wind and after a desperate struggle the next division is forced backward but the heroic resistance of Carlin and Woodruff gave Sheridan time to prepare for the conflict and the enemy's force [illegible] Sixteen brigades supported by thirty guns are now thrown against the division of Sheridan and Negley Three times in dense masses the enemy charged these divisions three times they were repulsed At last, after four hours of the most desperate fighting of the day, his ammunition exhausted he fell back and reformed his line He was the rock that broke the force of Bragg's attack and together with the heroic efforts of grand old "Pap" Thomas, saved Rosecrans from a disastrous defeat that the carelessness of others nearly precipitated For this part [illegible] in this battle he was made a major general of volunteers

In March, 1863, he pursued Van Dorn, capturing a train and prisoners In June he captured Winchester, Tenn At the battle of Chickamauga he bore a distinguished part, and when our sorely buffeted right went to pieces and retreated to Rossville he rallied around the 'Rock of Chickamauga' with two brigades—all that was saved out of the wreck of the right wing At the battle of Chattanooga, in the grand assault on Mission ary ridge, as spectacular a movement as Pickett's charge on Gettysburg, with more natural obstacles to overcome [illegible] with the same faulty tactical arrangements would have been as fool hardy and useless) Sheridan's division had the post of danger [illegible] He was soon selected to command the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac Bear in mind that during his whole military career he has only belonged to a cavalry organization for one month and six days

He was in the field with the cavalry from May 7 to August 3 when relieved to take command in the Shenandoah During that time he fought [illegible] battles, nearly all victories passed entirely around Lee's army once and destroys the prestige and morale of the Confederate cavalry [illegible] active and intelligent work to be accomplished in three months

Said an officer who knew him well in the Western army His shoulders always seemed a little broader than the load he had to carry We have seen him commanding [illegible] divisions with success under all circumstances repelling desperate assaults, making and reforming broken lines delivering gallant and successful charges again in command of the cavalry corps he has given the world a model force, that charged mounted with the abandon of Cossacks and fought on foot with the steadiness of veteran infantry Will his laurels now fade that he is in command of an army in that field that has heretofore been the burial ground of federal generals' reputations? Early, his opponent, says he was a failure, but one authority in speaking of this matter, after the battle of Waynesborough, says This was Gen Early's last appearance in public life, and it seems that he did not cease to fly until he had crossed the ocean on wings of panic, and now takes heart of distance and tries to prove that he fought the campaign of the Shenandoah valley from the first to the last, with a few thousand less men than [illegible] the last [illegible] befell Gen Early in his [illegible]

Jefferson Davis says that Early's success was largely due to the incompetency of the federal commander History says that he waited for six weeks (as patiently as Cromwell did at Dunbar) for Early to make a mistake On September 19, he [illegible] The [illegible] Confederate troops had [illegible] left the valley [illegible] they will, and that it will be their last campaign in the Shenandoah When the Royalists were tired of waiting for Cromwell to attack they moved out of their works to flank him and he said "The Lord hath delivered mine enemy into my hand When Early started part of his force back to Lee Sheridan said "Our time has come, and on September 19 Early was sent "whirling through Winchester and Sheridan [illegible] We are after them to morrow and three days later he defeated him at Fisher's Hill and sent Early sixty miles up the valley

Matters remained comparatively quiet, until October 9th when Sheridan thinking that Rosser who commanded Early's cavalry was getting rather [illegible] told Torbet to "whip that rebel cavalry or get whipped yourself" The resulting action known in the cavalry as the Woodstock races was thus reported by Sheridan, I directed Torbet to attack at daylight this morning and finish this savior of the valley' The enemy after being charged by our gallant cavalry, were broken and ran They were followed by our men on the jump twenty six miles I deemed it best to make this a day of one day here and settle this new cavalry general

On October 15th Sheridan was ordered to Washington for consultation At daylight on the morning of October 19th, Early having been reinforced made his gallant attack on Cedar creek You all know how regiments, brigades divisions and corps gave way one after the other before the desperate assaults but finally about 10 o clock when the Union line was some four miles in rear of the point where the advanced left rested when the first attack was made Early found a resisting line that he could not force yet he had obtained a great victory, he had captured 1400 prisoners and 24 guns and badly demoralized a large portion of the army

The morning of this day found Sheridan at Winchester About 7 o'clock [illegible] of artillery were reported it was at first thought to be the result of a reconnoissance, but

As wider still those billows of war
Thundered along the horizontal bar
And louder yet into Winchester rolled
The roar of that red sea uncontrolled,
Making the blood of the listener cold
As he thought of the stake in that fiery fray,
And Sheridan twenty miles away,

He mounted his good horse Rienzi and started for the front A mile beyond the town he met wagons and demoralized men from the broken lines Leaving a staff officer to park the trains and place the troops at Winchester in line to stop the stragglers, he galloped up the pike shouting to those he met to turn about and face the [illegible] as he quaintly put it Hundreds of men, who on reflection, found they had not done themselves justice came back with cheers

On reaching the army he was received with a storm of enthusiasm under the circumstances unparalleled in the history of armies The historian of the Sixth corps says Far away in the [illegible] What was the [illegible] Were reinforcements coming? Yes Phil Sheridan was coming [illegible]

He had ridden from [illegible] speed and now as he [illegible] ambulances in which [illegible] the [illegible] victims of the [illegible] wounded men [illegible] both attested that the [illegible] themselves and cheered [illegible] of the valley [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] the line of battle [illegible] said Sheridan [illegible] along the line [illegible] boys, we'll whip them [illegible] We shall sleep in our old [illegible] the encouraging words [illegible] along, while the men [illegible] air, leaped and danced [illegible] joy"

He at once extended [illegible] his available troops [illegible] breastworks about [illegible] sault that was easily re[illegible] Sheridan assumed the [illegible] left half wheel moveme[illegible] horse foot and artiller[illegible] reserves were sent in, [illegible]

Dismay seized the [illegible] regiment gave way unti[illegible] had swept triumphan[illegible] morning, became a ma[illegible] before the sun went do[illegible] considered the key stor[illegible] umph He took an arm[illegible] routed, the balance def[illegible] over the same field rou[illegible] morning achieving a s[illegible]

Much, very much, wa[illegible] ality which had thorou[illegible] the command His app[illegible] not been enthusiastic[illegible] found out that their ge[illegible] welfare He had mo[illegible] around on the march [illegible] him. They had found [illegible] picket line, they had se[illegible] battle The result was a thorough confidence in him had grown up since he took command, and the fruit of this confidence was seen in the grand enthusiasm that greeted his sudden and dramatic appearance on the field The power to create such an enthusiasm, and the ability to use it as it was used on this occasion of themselves stamp Sheridan as one of the greatest leaders of men In addition to defeating the Confederate troops his orders contemplated such destruction of crops, etc in the valley as should render it no longer a granary for Lee's army The latter work was as thoroughly performed as the former

It was ordered by President Lincoln

"That for personal gallantry, military skill and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops displayed by Philip H Sheridan on the 19th of October at Cedar Run, whereby under the blessing of providence his routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days Philip H Sheridan is appointed major general in the United States army to rank as such from the 8th day of November 1864"

After Cedar creek affairs were rather quiet in the valley except for cavalry raids and remained so until February 27, 1865, when Sheridan set out from his winter camp with orders to destroy the Virginia Central railroad and James river canal and then to join Sherman or return to Winchester His command consisted of about 10,000 sabres better cavalry for fighting purposes the world never saw

Three days after the move [illegible] was struck at Waynesborough and [illegible] to Sheridan all his flags, guns stores [illegible] and 1600 prisoners he closed his military car[illegible] and started for Richmond

Incessant rains rendered it impracticable to go to Sherman, as he had completed the [illegible] of the enemy Sheridan did not see any reason for returning to Winchester After a complete destruction of the railroad and canal he started for White House [illegible] reaching there March 19 His information [illegible] the [illegible] child of his [illegible] [illegible] what precisely would result from this [illegible] it certainly the birth of a keen appreciation of the military situation [illegible] his command where it would be most available for the purposes for which he command [illegible]

After resting and refitting he swung round to the left flank of the army of the Potomac

March [illegible] the start for [illegible] Court house [illegible] stay the [illegible] railroad [illegible] having received in order to get on [illegible] with [illegible] Grant [illegible] matter before going back he started back on the morning [illegible] [illegible] to see just what Grant wanted [illegible] he started back [illegible] to Meade [illegible] a little further and stamp the animals' and thus commenced the [illegible] victory that ended at Appomattox

March 31 with his cavalry he fought a drawn battle the opposing force consisting of all of Lee's cavalry and part of Anderson's infantry corps April 1 the Fifth corps reported to him near Five Forks, and on the afternoon of that day that terrible battle which is [illegible] resulting in the complete rout of the enemy [illegible] in killed and wounded was heavy between 4000 and 6000 officers and men were captured besides most of their guns and trains The next day he captures the Southside railway and crowded the enemy up towards the Appomattox

On the morning of the 3d he finds a new problem Gibbon and Wright with desperate assaults around Petersburg have driven Lee from cover and Sheridan must head him off away go the cavalry and the infantry crowd after them there is a little fighting on the 3d and more on the 4th the enemy manage to hold Amelia Courthouse but they lose the Danville road April 5 Sheridan writes to Grant "This morning Davies captured five pieces of artillery 200 wagons, eight or nine battle flags and some prisoners I wish you were here yourself I feel confident of capturing the Army of Northern Virginia if we only exert ourselves

The next day came the battle of Sailor's creek which he reported as follows "The enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burke's station road with the road upon which they were retreating I attacked them with two divisions of the Sixth corps and routed them making a connection with the cavalry I am still pressing on with both cavalry and infantry Up to the present time we have captured Gens Ewell Defoe Kershaw, Barton, Corse and Curtis Lee several thousand prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery and caissons and a large number of wagons. If the thing is pressed I think Lee will surrender

This battle forced Lee north of the Appomattox and closed every avenue of escape to the south On the morning of the 8th he writes "I will move on Appomattox Courthouse," and the cavalry is pushed forward the infantry straining every nerve trying to keep up Near sunset Custer sees the smoke of the locomotives at Appomattox station and 'goes for it,' capturing four heavy trains of provisions One of these is burned, the others sent back towards Farmville [illegible] Custer [illegible] into the head of Lee's army coming for supplies

Sheridan threw in his cavalry captured twenty five pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners He then threw his cavalry boldly in front of Lee's army and [illegible] If Gen Gibbon and the Fifth corps can get up to night, we will perhaps finish the job in the morning [illegible] Gibbon he writes "If it is possible to push on your troops we may have handsome results in the morning" [illegible] at [illegible] April [illegible] his corps has been racing after the cavalry until the morning of the 9th they started [illegible] and were just filing into [illegible] when Sheridan's [illegible] [illegible] the boom of distant guns [illegible] only five or [illegible] getting rations from one of the captured [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock in the morning [illegible] that seemed [illegible] flesh and blood [illegible] swinging [illegible] and daylight the [illegible] Sheridan's [illegible] with joy His cavalry was withdrawn [illegible] as the infantry took [illegible] the [illegible] Sheridan was [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] their path with the cavalry on their flank show them that the [illegible] has come A flag of truce meets Gen Sheridan the line is halted, word is sent to Gen Grant and peace reigns

The war over Sheridan was assigned to the command of the military division of the Gulf [illegible] undoubtedly the most annoying experience of his life I allude to it only to give his explanation "I have been charged by the highest authority in the nation with being tyrannical and [illegible] and I am not afraid to say that when [illegible] charges are made against me that I feel in my heart that they are untruthful In all my dealings with the people of Louisiana and Texas I was governed by honor justice and truth and [illegible] or interests were allowed to control my actions

In 1868 he conducted his famous winter campaign against hostile Indians which ended in their defeat and surrender This closed his career as a soldier in the field

He has been styled the Murat of America but the comparison does him injustice for in addition to the attainments of Murat he possessed a coolness of judgment that the former did not have and superior ability as commander of a mixed body of troops As different as light and darkness in many things yet as a military leader his nearest prototype is him who next to Marlborough was England's greatest general Cromwell

For fifteen years he commanded the Division of the Missouri and was for four years commanding general of the army In both of these stations, which in peace are really civil positions he exhibited marked executive ability He was severely censured for a report he made in 187[illegible] concerning affairs that came under his observation but which were in here of a political nature [illegible] to win the respect and admiration of those who were his most bitter foes And President Cleveland voiced the universal sentiment of all lovers of this Union when, in announcing his death, he said

Above his grave affection for the man and pride in his achievements will struggle for mastery and too much honor can not be accorded to one who was so richly endowed with all the qualities which make his death a national loss"

His was a nature that attached friends with hooks of steel, wherever he was stationed he made staunch friends of all who came in contact with him yet it was old army comrades who were his nearest and dearest friends, and in that circle are to be found those who mourn most sincerely for the friend and comrade who has joined the advance in that march to the unknown valley within whose shades will soon disappear the last [illegible] in the stirring scenes of that heroic period in which he won his undying fame

His [illegible] was not [illegible] to his head and [illegible] as his early training [illegible] was a dutiful son a true and loving husband a kind and devoted father to his widow and four little children he leaves but little money, but he has left them the grand legacy of an untarnished reputation crowned by such heroic deeds as made his name a nation's pride

For twenty three years this brilliant soldier has been the embodiment of the enthusiasm of the war Grant was the [illegible] glacier [illegible] to his goal regardless of all obstacles [illegible] Sherman the meteor whose erratic course was hard to calculate or encounter Thomas the stormy [illegible] rock that sheltered a haven of rest Logan the idol of an army of whom it was said "They fought from the Ohio to the Gulf from the Mississippi to the Atlantic and after every battle when the smoke of conflict cleared away it found them moving their own and the enemy's dead"

But "Little Phil" was one of the living breathing, acting inspirations of the war he typified the youth, the glory, the romance of the army his presence and reckless disregard of danger on the field incited to heroic deeds above the smoke of his battles there seemed to hover a halo of glorious victory, and among the names of America's loved and honored dead future generations will write few above that of SHERIDAN

Capt Woodruff's remarks were closely listened to and at the close of his glowing and eloquent tribute he received the long continued applause of the audience and the congratulations of his friends upon the stage

"America" was sung by the entire audience, led by the Apollos Club Chairman Sears thanked the audience for their presence and attention

The very large and appreciative assemblage was then dismissed in benediction by Rev T E Clapp and one of the largest and most orderly meetings ever held in the Tabernacle was at an end

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Michigan as Sure as Pennsylvania.

St. Paul Pioneer Press

It is as absurd to talk of carrying Michigan on the platform of the Mills bill as it would be to think of carrying Pennsylvania on a platform of free coal and iron.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

Timely Advice Concerning Curing and Packing Meats for Market.

California Fruit Sales—Economy in Farming—Harvest Work—Large or Small Dairies—The Red Fills Again

In old times or in fact until quite recently it was not considered possible to slaughter and pack meat in the summer but now packers are able to manage so that it costs but little to put up to pack beef or pork in the warmest season [illegible] country people will not be able to prepare the conditions that enable great packing concerns to operate at all seasons and must therefore do their butchering [illegible] in the cold months This time will suit them always because they depend on the year's product for the means to fatten their pork [illegible] wheat stubble is also utilized for the purpose

When a farmer puts down or cures meat for his own use it makes little difference how it is handled It is when he has meat for sale that the value of the [illegible] is cut and cured [illegible] [illegible] about curing meat [illegible] people to thinking how it can be cut to the best advantage When a man has raised good stock and fattened it well it is harmful to detract from the value of the meat by careless handling and curing [illegible] One [illegible] has given examples of [illegible] ignorance and neglect as well as has given information how meat can be [illegible] [illegible] The importance of the subject [illegible] [illegible] petition The world pays to have [illegible] for appearance [illegible] and [illegible] have what it is willing to pay for

In the first place all meat should be cut and trimmed nicely to put it in attractive shape This especially applies to hams and shoulders Of course such good meat [illegible] trimmed off This is made up into sausage and is relished by the family winter mornings for breakfast If a man does not understand cutting up meat, he can always hire some neighbor to assist him If he is quick to comprehend he can study the looks of Eastern and other meats in market and imitate the way such meats are trimmed and put up It is simply a matter of dollars and cents with him to have all his products command the best price and have his brand known as something that means [illegible]

Curing the meat requires very nice management To salt it so it will keep without salting too much and to know how to use saltpeter and sugar to make the best of sugar cured meats, is an art that every butcher has not mastered There is a peculiar flavor that the world relishes that comes from careful curing and handling and suits the taste of epicures This may be beyond the average farmer's ability to handle [illegible] age but he is or should be competent to furnish an article far above mediocrity and that will command a fair valuation Unless he does so, he had best sell his pork to the butcher and let him make the best he can of it

The last act is performed in the smoke house and here is where the meat should receive the good color that will catch the eye of a fastidious customer It is not a difficult matter to smoke meat so it will look nicely and taste well Hard wood chips—maple or oak—will do and if there is anything preferable to those woods it will be easy to learn the fact and put the information to use This is but a crude review of a really important subject and if some one among our readers can throw personal experience in to make it plainer and more useful, their views will be welcome

CALIFORNIA FRUIT SALES

With all the immense fruit production of California it seems that they have little trouble in finding a market for it at good prices The auction system works well and has been tried several years but a recent [illegible] paper says of a new scheme that was this year inaugurated

The auction sales of California fruits in eastern markets are an institution [illegible] for the past six months but [illegible] among those connected with the [illegible] [illegible] that the sales and prices have surpassed the expectations of [illegible] [illegible] It is stated that this season has [illegible] supplied the demand which is growing every day The people of Chicago, Brooklyn and New York are not the only consumers of the Golden state product but the smaller cities [illegible] [illegible] these [illegible] points [illegible] strong market [illegible] the fruit and the business is expected to grow to immense proportions"

This should en[illegible] Oregon where [illegible] fruit is grown [illegible] [illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL DAIRIES

When a manufa[illegible] ness for a perman[illegible] economically carr[illegible] can get the most [illegible] pended In most [illegible] ent must be a bu[illegible] formation of all [illegible] carried on He m[illegible] ally at the head of every department and it is true of most industries that no one man is competent to manage every detail There must be competent and expert men who have charge of the different departments

As an economical principle, then the manufacturer having experts who draw high salaries seeks to have all the work done under them that can be done to advantage therefore he employs all the common labor these experts can use to advantage This is the economic principle of labor It is considered proportionately an advantage to carry on a large business instead of a small one If a man or company organizes to conduct a dairy, or creamery it is necessary to follow this idea and make the labor of the superintendent go as far as it will If the same superintendent can manage a large dairy it is not economy to have his time wasted on a small one

But we come to another class of dairy men those who do all the work themselves or with the help of the family Of course time is worth the same in both instances but home labor is not paid for and the necessity of economy is not so apparent Where dairies are run at home in this way it is a nice question to decide if it will pay better to do all the work at home or supply the cream to a co-operative creamery and have the [illegible] that such as can be made from the latest appliances This question seems to be solved at the East generally in favor of the co-operative creamery but family dairies can be well managed where there is a good spring to furnish cold water

Dairying is now assuming more the character of a trade or profession and journals are published entirely devoted to the dairy interests that furnish the latest and most valuable news relating to the business These journals give also information concerning the best dairy cattle and the peculiarities of the so called dairy breeds There is no reason why the intelligent farmer who reads THE OREGONIAN cannot make a success of dairying as this journal loses no opportunity to keep up with the improvements being made in dairy work It gives perhaps too great a variety of information as it wishes to furnish its readers with all that pertains to this subject that can interest or instruct them

ECONOMY IN FARMING

As land becomes valuable and new states and regions are developed by thorough going farmers economy enters into all work and measures Fencing with rails laid old Virginia worm fence' fashion is not economy An ordinary farm needs five or six miles of fencing and when laid in a "worm" this fence appropriates at least an acre to the mile or five acres to the common farm If land is worth $50 an acre the farmer loses the interest on that, and besides, is often at the expense of a crop of weeds Some farmers are economical by seeding the fence rows down to timothy This strip of grass can be wide enough to make it easy to cultivate the fields and not feel obliged to plow up to the fences.

True economy would require the utilization of the fence rows in some such way, or that fences shall be straight and waste no land In any case they should not be allowed to grow weeds and so cause waste and loss

It is very doubtful economy to summer fallow land by letting it lie to the hot sun all summer All the good from such a course would be that the weeds can be cropped down by sheep or stock or killed by running a cultivator but that is also calculated to kill the soil THE OREGONIAN has proved to its readers by the experience of several farmers east and west of the Cascades that to plant corn or potatoes or some such crop pays a profit that year and leaves the land in order to produce much better crops afterwards

Economy would lead a farmer to grow crops with the least labor and for this purpose he should plant orchards or hop yards or grass [illegible] and [illegible] answers the purpose and keeps up fertility if not rolled too much Economy should induce a man to avoid grain crops and make [illegible] on the land Economy requires good [illegible] worth taking care of, and no scrub [illegible] [illegible] answer the purpose of millers An other thing that requires attention in this country is [illegible] It is poor economy to [illegible] products from the East and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Economy requires good buildings on the farm not expensive buildings but [illegible] [illegible]

HARVEST WORK

Nothing can equal the beauty of harvest [illegible] are delightful but when [illegible] grain stands ripe and waiting for the sickle when orchard trees are loaded with ripeness and nature has matured her promises into rich fulfillment then the world is at its best and man has realized his anxious hopes

Looking abroad to day over the great Northwest that reaches from semi tropical California to the British line and from the rocky mountains to the western sea the harvest is greater and richer than men dared hope only two months ago To day the farmer is gathering precious grain where he hardly expected chaff

The season has been remarkable and unusual The gathering of such a harvest is not unusual but the critical month of May brought little promise to the upper country, and many whose hopes and success depended on the harvest to come saw no probability of a good yield and ruin stared them in the face The abundant rains that came later than usual brought prosperity to a large section of country and gladdened the hearts of many thousands The country realizes prosperity and the sound of the swift running reaper or thresher is everywhere heard and heard under conditions that are so satisfactory that the faces of men wear a harvest smile that is all the more glad because unexpected

Standing by the side of a veteran whose memory of harvests go back to pioneer days, he was led on to talk of harvests in those times He has no longer a working hand in the field or at the machine but had stout sons who ran the paternal acres—or donation claim of a mile square

"Yes times are changed since I located here in the forties Then we cut by hand and swung the cradle, then we threshed by the tramping of horses We winnowed the grain by fanning mills and it was no small task to cradle a hundred acres The old man looked over his broad field and took in the work of the modern harvest awhile then continued Times are changed! See! the reapers cut and bind to day and the thresher shells the [illegible] grain to morrow

It seems like a dream either that we ever were so slow as when I was a boy or that invention has performed such miracles since then Harvest is over now in a month and used to stay with us until September Then as we [illegible] sowed and plowing was slower work than [illegible] plows do Everything is invented to shorten labor and make work quick and easy All farm work is [illegible] changed If my father could see me to day he would find me in a country that he knew nothing of [illegible] of an [illegible] supposed [illegible] could never reach and performing miracles of work he [illegible]

You [illegible] Why not use the header

East of the mountains they have great plains where the bunch grass grew [illegible]

[illegible]

ers and had weedy fields as a consequence That objection always lays against the harvester and binder in Oregon and considerably used in California This machine will cut and thresh wheat or oats as it goes along but the grain must be perfectly ripe, and while the wheat is ripening so will the weeds The self binder can cut grain early enough for it to fill and and mature in the shock to some extent and it can stand in shocks long enough to mature well The weeds can be cut green and not ripen and this is the great advantage the self binder gives."

CALIFORNIA FEDERAL JUDGES

Are the Attacks on Them Prompted by Ignorance or Malice?

In the *Alta California* of August 21 appears the following correspondence showing how reckless and groundless have been the charges made against the federal judges of California regarding the legal rulings made by them upon the admission of Chinese

To the Editor of the Alta The attempts of certain newspapers to excite public indignation against the federal judges of this state in consequence of their alleged pro Chinese opinions and misconstruction of the laws deserve the censure of every right minded man in the community whether these attacks are prompted by ignorance malice or prejudice they are disgraceful to those who make them unjust to those against whom they are made outrages on truth and an insult to the intelligence of the people These reckless and groundless charges have been made indiscriminately against all federal judges resident here but chiefly against Judge Sawyer As it is difficult to understand on what grounds they have been made it may be of interest to those who have been misled to glance briefly at the provisions of law with regard to the Chinese who left the United States before and since the passage of the acts of 1882 and 1884 and to the view held by Judge Sawyer in his judicial construction of the acts

Prior to the passage of these laws there was no restriction on the immigration of the Chinese into this country In the acts of 1882 and 1884 there was a provision requiring the Chinese who had come to this country and who had left it to have a prescribed certificate to the effect before they should be readmitted Judge Field held that this requirement of a certificate of prior residence applied to all Chinese who sought readmission whether they left before or after the passage of the acts Judge Sawyer was of opinion that this requirement applied only to those who sought readmission subsequent to their passage for if it applied to those who left here before their passage and returned, it would have been impossible for them to comply with a law which did not exist at the time of their departure. He, therefore, held that satisfactory parole evidence of prior residence was all that was necessary in such cases, and the supreme court of the United States sustained his views. In his opinion he used the following language 'Neither the treaty nor the law prescribed any limitation as to the time when those who departed before May 6 1882 should return It would, doubtless, be proper for congress to provide that "the right both of those who departed without certificates before the passage of the act and those who depart after its passage with certificates shall exercise their right to return within some specified time upon giving them a reasonable time to return after the passage of the act before it should be enforced against those already gone under prior existing laws Such a provision would doubtless be reasonable within the provisions of the treaty and not in conflict with its provisions ' See Sawyer's reports p 580

Had such provision been made it would doubtless have obviated the difficulty that has arisen

Again soon after the decision referred to all the federal judges with the late Senator Miller all the then members of congress from this state and Senator [illegible] met at the Palace hotel in this city to devise means to prevent the further immigration of the Chinese After full discussion it was determined to adopt the suggestion made by Judge Sawyer in the foregoing extract and a bill was accordingly drawn to that effect The bill was introduced in the house of representatives by Mr Morrow and supported by him and all his associates Of this bill Senator Stewart in his speech in the senate on the 7th inst said Mr Morrow introduced another bill which was most stringent in its provisions [illegible] the various [illegible] of the Chinese and their [illegible] A copy of this bill was introduced in the senate by Mr [illegible] the senator from Nevada * * * This bill was [illegible] Senator Stewart [illegible] Senator Sherman [illegible] following [illegible] [illegible] the work [illegible] introduced it (Mr [illegible]) [illegible] of the United States judge on the [illegible] [illegible] It [illegible] the senate that Mr Stewart remarks The bill was referred in the house to the committee on foreign affairs and was never reported It is understood that the committee regarded it as being in conflict with the treaty of 1880 for immediately thereafter the administration opened negotiations with the Chinese government for a new treaty ' See congressional record August 10 page 8[illegible]

The meeting at the Palace hotel in this city was well known to the press It is also well known that by personal communication and continuous correspondence the federal judges here have ever since earnestly urged [illegible] through [illegible] our members [illegible] some measure [illegible] treaty that sh[illegible] the influx of [illegible] from [illegible] known by all [illegible] well with the feder[illegible] citizens are more stron[illegible] gration but it [illegible] law Their fu[illegible] duty they can [illegible] should not be [illegible]

You Can Suit Yourself.

Nebraska State Journal

This is a [illegible] Horatio Among the ca[illegible] statesman who has plen[illegible] is apparently [illegible] though he [illegible] in old [illegible] corpu labor candida[illegible] Rome if they saw it [illegible] new labor and others [illegible] telescope erous to mention [illegible] so num the matter of [illegible] yourself in see the one yo[illegible] you don't

Cleanse the bl[illegible] lls, and realize what po[illegible]

Through Pull[illegible] second class sl[illegible] Northern Pacific [illegible] Washing ton street.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT 25 North Seventh street 14

FOR RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED with use of bath 155 Salmon st 26a

FOR RENT NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single with board at 169 Seventh street. Location central 26a

FOR RENT—CENTRAL LOCATION NEWLY furnished parlor bed room with use of double parlors $[illegible] per month Address A A R care Oregonian 25a8

FOR RENT ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS In central location with board and conveniences. References Address W T this office 24a1m

FOR RENT NICELY AND NEWLY FURNISHED rooms convenient location Inquire at 27 Montgomery street 23a5

THE RAYMOND FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite and single No 408 First street Salm

FOR RENT IN THE STONE BLOCK FIRST and Market respectable parties without children, rooms furnished and unfurnished for housekeeping

SECURE YOUR ROOMS AT THE REVERE House corner Third and Stark streets. Board by the day, week or month 4a1m

FOR RENT—3 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for [illegible] [illegible] floor also one [illegible] suitable for one or 2 gentlemen Address [illegible] care Oregonian 26a3

DO YOU WANT A FURNISHED ROOM? CALL at THE [illegible] Block and [illegible] 1200 rooms in all parts of the city.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES

STORE TO LET WASHINGTON STREET BE[illegible] Front and First Apply B ACKERMAN, [illegible] Washington street 26a4

FINE LARGE QUEEN ANNE HOUSES FOR rent. Portland Trust Company of Oregon Office Third street 14atf

LOST AND FOUND

LOST FROM [illegible] A RED COW with white spots [illegible] will calve in about two weeks [illegible] for information left at [illegible] Salmon street between Front and First 25a4

LOST FROM GARDEN HOME OR A BLACK [illegible] years of age [illegible] ears white marks [illegible] condition, [illegible] Garden Home, and receive [illegible] 25a3

$200 REWARD—$[illegible] 00—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid [illegible] for the return of the jewelry [illegible] stolen from the [illegible] Wendell [illegible] Saturday night August 11 1888 and for the arrest and conviction of the burglar or burglars [illegible] WINFIELD A BALLER.

FINANCIAL

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE PACIFIC LIFE INSURANCE [illegible] 9 Washington street

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and chattels [illegible] security with out removal of [illegible] H DEUTMAN [illegible] st.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE OR RENT A BAKERY AND [illegible] ANTONI BRINCK [illegible]

RESTAURANT [illegible] DOING A GOOD BUSINESS for [illegible] Owner anxious to leave city FABRE First and Morrison 25a7

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE ferry route between Sellwood and Milton Apply to F O McCOWN 167 First st Portland 23atf

FOR SALE—GAMAGE'S NEW HOTEL HOQUIAM Wash Ter The popularity of this hotel and the patronage it receives needs no comment. For full particulars address J. A. Gamage Hoquiam W T.

PHYSICIAN WISHES TO SELL GOOD WILL, personal effects [illegible] will guarantee purchaser excellent practice only doctor in the place Address I A M care Oregonian 4a1m

SPECIAL NOTICES

MRS S[illegible] PSYCHOMETRIST AND RE[illegible] Clairvoyant rooms 6 and 8 251½ First street Consultation daily Class in psychometry and spiritual science Tues and Thurs. at 8 P M. Written life reading from hair $3 and $5 24atf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MY SON [illegible] J Sax is not my agent and that I will neither be responsible for nor pay any indebtedness he may contract.

Witness, his
[illegible] B MAGOON, JOHN X SAX.
August 25 1888 mark 25a4

NOTICE TO TEACHERS NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Third Quarterly Examination for applicants for teachers certificates will be held at the Central school building East Portland, beginning at [illegible] M Wednesday August 29 1888 All applicants who are not known to the County Superintendent or assistant examiners should provide themselves with certificates of good moral character W A WETZELL Supt Schools Multnomah Co.

WE CAUTION BOOK AGENTS AND THE public that Gen Lew Wallace's book can only be purchased on the Pacific coast through our regularly appointed agents No one can furnish this book who is not working for us Mr Ben F French of 71 South Second street is our duly appointed agent for the sale of this book in Portland and vicinity A. L. BANCROFT & CO 132 Post street San Francisco, California. 24a6t

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Arlington Mining Company The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above corporation for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting will be held September [illegible] at the office of the company at 8 o'clock P M. [illegible] JEFFERY [illegible] JONATHAN BOURNE JR Sec [illegible] President.

PIONEER COOPERAGE REMOVED TO N W corner Fifth and D streets Two [illegible] A D FITTS

C. H AMES'S NEW MAP OF WASHINGTON [illegible] British Columbia [illegible] [illegible] Mining [illegible] for sale at J K GILL & CO'S BOOKSTORE [illegible] First street

SCHOOL OF Mechanical, Mining, Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Assaying [illegible] Market San Francisco [illegible] A VAN DER NAILLEN [illegible] Circular

THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS [illegible] [illegible] in accordance with the requirements of the River and Harbor Act of August 11 1888, will hold public session at the U S Engineer office Room 30 [illegible] building [illegible] at 10 A M Monday August [illegible] at which meeting all persons [illegible] expressing views upon the questions involved are invited to be present. [illegible] C H MENDELL President of Board

MISS E [illegible] METAPHYSICIAN AND Teacher of Christian Science 213 Ninth st cor [illegible] Class [illegible] lessons $5 Consultation free 12atf

J. H FISK ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND Assayer Analyses made and assaying done at the lowest rates. Office 104 First street Portland Or.

STORAGE IN A FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING for trunks furniture pianos or general merchandise at usual rates. 48 F street, between Second and Third (26)e1m R WATERHOUSE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS AND other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co 30 Ash street. Telephone 65

REWARD I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south [illegible] 24m J J MOORE Route Agent

YOU LOOK REMARKABLY STOUT AND well Yes I am wearing one of Dr [illegible] Improved Electric Magnetic Belts and feel young again. These belts have been tried and tested for [illegible] years in this state For sale by S G SKIDMORE & CO., [illegible] First street druggists. 2atf

JOHN THOMPSON & CO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co and are prepared to purchase for cash Rags Burlaps Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 F st. Portland Oregon 4mtf

WANTED—HELP

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS STENOGRAPHER Address I [illegible] 6a7

I WANT A B[illegible] FURNISHED AND SKIRT [illegible] 26a7

WANTED—A [illegible] GIRL FOR GENERAL housework [illegible] 12 A M 25 Bstreet 2a7

WANTED A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children [illegible] street between [illegible] 27a7

WANTED—A COMPETENT DINING ROOM girl Apply at [illegible] and Yamhill [illegible] 19 P M

WANTED A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work A [illegible] J streets 25a3

WANTED RAILROAD LABORERS ON LINE of Oregon [illegible] SEARLE & DEAN Albany Or [illegible] work [illegible] 4a14

WANTED A FIRST CLASS MACHINIST TO [illegible] out of [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] M[illegible] Valley [illegible] 1atf

WANTED—A [illegible] FOR GENERAL [illegible] housework [illegible] he goes [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED A GOOD [illegible] COMPETENT WAITER [illegible] 1atf

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN [illegible] [illegible] 13atf

WANTED—A GOOD TANNERMAN AND [illegible] Beckemann's 25ja

WANTED—AGENT ENERGETIC AND EXPERIENCED [illegible] Mutual [illegible] for [illegible] Ablng 4a1m

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

A SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE, TRAVELING [illegible] [illegible] line 25a6

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE UNTIL [illegible] [illegible] State [illegible] 26a10

WANTED—PHYSICIAN TO LOCATE IN A [illegible] and buy [illegible] Address Physician care Oregonian 26a10

A WIDOW LADY WISHES THE CARE OF several children References given Inquire at [illegible] corner Fourth and Baker streets 26a2

WANTED TO RENT FURNISHED COTTAGE or rooms for housekeeping in neighborhood of [illegible] school Address [illegible] Box 888 [illegible]

WANTED A FARM TO RENT WITH FARMING implements team cattle etc preferred Address M L J care Oregonian 26a3

WANTED—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS MODERN improvements centrally located. Address M R care Oregonian

WANTED TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party without children a well furnished cottage [illegible] to seven rooms. Address giving rent and location TENANT this office

WANTED—AGENTS

AGENTS ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR The [illegible] General Sheridan [illegible] a popular book at a popular price For terms and territory address F PERSON Room 77 [illegible] Building corner Fourth and Market S F 25a1m

WANTED ACTIVE AGENTS FOR OUR CELEBRATED photo copies PACIFIC PORTRAIT CO 1221 Market st San Francisco Cal [illegible]

WANTED EMPLOYMENT

WANTED SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and accurate bookkeeper References BOOKKEEPER 483 West Park street 25a3

WANTED A POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant [illegible] years experience [illegible] reference [illegible] country town Address W W care Oregonian 25a3

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

$9250. THE CHOICEST AND MOST SIGHTLY [illegible] in East Portland [illegible] [illegible] from N street car line [illegible] [illegible] H SHORT (with Leavens & Co [illegible] [illegible] street [illegible]

$5500 WILL BUY A CHOICE QUARTER [illegible] Address [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN A FINE [illegible] quarter block [illegible] [illegible] MULLEN [illegible] REAL ESTATE [illegible] 139 First st [illegible] 4a7

FOR SALE CHEAP A FINE DWELLING [illegible] William [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a3tf

4 ACRES ONE BLOCK FROM VAN DUSEN [illegible] railway for $[illegible] cash The Portland Real Estate Co 4[illegible] Washington street 2atf

FOR SALE—LOT WITH GOOD HOUSE AND barn on East Side A bargain Apply to S[illegible] Seventh street between Adams and Jefferson Stephens Addition. 2a1m

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CHEAP FOR CASH A BRAND NEW [illegible] [illegible] wagon suitable for anything also good horse [illegible] At 20, 204 Front street 24a7

FOR [illegible] CHEAP—WATER POWER GRIST mill and 15 acres of land on the Willamette river at Milwaukie six miles from Portland Apply to F O McCOWN at 167 First street Portland or at Oregon City Oregon 23atf

FOR SALE CHEAP—CHOICE DAIRY RANCH located within 8 miles of Portland Or contain ing 640 acres and carrying at present 95 head of dairy cattle premiums on policies (transferable) amount ing to $2450, paid up until September, 1891 For further particulars address Ranch care Oregonian 19a7

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS

DIXON BORGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT street, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

R. SHERLOCK SADLERY HARNESS HARDWARE 74 Front st Portland Or

HIBBERT BRADLEY & CO 73 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers Goods Shoe Store Supplies Blackings Dressings Etc.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

FREEBORN & CO JOBBERS AND RETAILERS of wall paper and window shades The leading wall paper house of the Northwest New designs constantly arriving 12[illegible] and 128 Third st [illegible]

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

OREGON CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company [illegible] North Front street. Factory in Mo[illegible] East Portland

SEEDS

E. J. B. WAN WHOLESALE SEEDMAN AND nurseryman [illegible] 85 Front street

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SUTTON & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores 18 N. Front street Portland Or

ALLEN & LEWIS COMMISSION AND PRO[illegible] Merchants Front and D sts. Portland Or

H. [illegible] & CO GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers [illegible] st.

C[illegible] & CO SHIPPING AND COMMISSION [illegible] North Front street Portland Or.

MASON EHRMAN & CO WHOLESALE GRO[illegible] [illegible] Merchants Nos 2 and 4 N [illegible] Portland Or

[illegible] & CO SHIP BROKERS AND [illegible] Merchants agents for [illegible] [illegible]

J. [illegible] CONNOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL [illegible] dealer in ship stores porter and glass [illegible] foreign and domestic fruits [illegible] Front and Alder sts Portland Or

HERMAN METZGER PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts Furs Wool and Tallow and general [illegible] Merchant [illegible] street [illegible] Portland, Or [illegible]

MACHINISTS

TRENKMAN & WOLFF MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts. House work done [illegible] iron shutters and machinery of all descriptions planing and moulding tools to order

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS [illegible] ber & [illegible] Lessees Building Fronts Jail Cells, Vault Linings Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds. Mining Machinery Saw Mills with improved [illegible] works [illegible] Machinery of all kinds. Engines Boilers etc repairs made promptly Front and Hall streets Portland Oregon 10mtf

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts , Portland Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants 54 and 56 Front street Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROcers Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos 46 and 48 Front street Portland, Oregon.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED in 1861 Portland, Or

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUG. 27.

A DISCOVERER FROM CALIFORNIA.

It turns out that Allen Kelly, whoever he may be, is the author of those discoveries about the recent election in Oregon published in the San Francisco *Examiner*. That paper says he is a special correspondent sent to Oregon to survey the political situation here. We suppose he should be called an able correspondent, since he owes to his imagination many discoveries which had escaped the vigilance of al' persons of both parties in Oregon.

This preposterous person alleges that the result in Oregon was not due at all to the policy of the democratic party on the tariff—though everyone in Oregon knows that this was the sole thing that materially affected the result. As a fruit of his search for reasons, he professes to find that the liquor dealers were solid for the republican party, in pursuance of a bargain made with them when the prohibition amendment was defeated last year; that there was colonization of voters from Washington territory, and repeating by men carried for the purpose along the railroads from one voting place to another, and that Gearin lost a large part of the Catholic vote through a boast openly made that he had that vote solid, and the Catholic church therefore was forced to go into politics to prove that it was not in politics. Besides these specific statements there is a general cloud of accusations against "renegade democrats," some of whom are charged with having "gone for" the administration fund of $15,000, put it in their pockets and made no account of it.

Whether this last assertion is true or not, democrats should know better than republicans. But all the rest are without foundation. The assertion that "the liquor dealers were solid for the republican ticket" is pure invention. They appeared to divide upon their party preferences about as usual, and if any came over to the republican party they may be supposed to have been actuated by the same views on the tariff question that brought over so many democrats of all occupations to the republican side.

The assertion that repeaters were run along a railroad line and voted at successive precincts is now heard for the first time in Oregon. Our vigilant democracy here never found this out. Nor is there anything in the statement that border counties were colonized from Washington territory. The returns show that the increase of the vote was only the usual increase, or even somewhat less, and moreover, that the republican gains were uniform throughout the state in almost every precinct. Localities far removed from railroads showed in many instances even greater republican gains than those along the railway lines.

It is assumed that the increase of the vote of the state was too great for an honest election. But what is the fact? In 1882 the vote for member of congress was 41,667; in 1884 it was 49,351; in 1886 it was 54,954; in 1888 it was 60,207. The increase from 1882 to 1884 was 7,684; from 1884 to 1886, 5,603, and from 1886 to 1888, 5,253. This effectually answers the assertion that the increase this year was "unprecedented," and therefore fraudulent.

If Gearin made the boast, "openly," that he "had the Catholic vote solid," and if the Catholic church threw its whole influence against him, because it could not afford to allow so offensive a boast to pass without rebuke, it is strange indeed that the whole people of Oregon should have remained in ignorance of facts so interesting, till they were made known by a correspondent sent from California to discover them. Here is a field in which the imagination of the romancer may have full play, for the Catholic church will not deign to notice the statement, and no one in Oregon will say that he ever heard Gearin make such "boast." It is true Gearin was not a particularly strong candidate, but the majority against him was but 775 more than the majority against Burnett, democratic candidate for supreme judge; and this difference was due to two causes: First, quite a number of democrats who voted against Gearin for congress on tariff grounds, voted for Burnett for justice of the supreme court, a non-political office; and second, there was no prohibition candidate for supreme judge, and the prohibition vote, which numbered 1974, either "threw off," or divided between the republican and democratic candidates for that position, each of whom received more votes than the corresponding candidate for congress.

The simple fact is, and there is no man in Oregon of any party who does not know it, that the extraordinary result in Oregon was due to a single cause and to that cause only—the tariff. The increase of the vote of the state was less than usual, rather than more. No doubt in the new voters the republicans had an advantage; but large numbers of men throughout the state who had hitherto voted democratic, on this occasion voted the republican ticket, and they voted it as a protest against the tariff policy of their party. That is all there is about it. But it is plain that this simple fact is not an agreeable one to the democratic politicians of other states. It looks to them too much like a prophecy of what they are to expect in their own states. Hence this persistent and unscrupulous effort to lie it away, at the expense of the good name of Oregon for decency in politics and honesty in elections.

THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR.

We did not read as closely as we ought (*mea culpa!*) the address delivered by Gov. Pennoyer before the Oregon Press Association. But one who did read it calls our attention to the fact that it contains the following paragraph:

> No hope of mere partisan success should ever swerve those who control the columns of public journals from denouncing that which they know to be wrong and from approving that which they know to be right. The editorial columns should always express the honest, earnest convictions of the writer. If the editor believe that upon any of the great questions of the day the public sentiment is wrong, it is his imperative duty to speak the truth, run counter to it, and in the exercise of all the powers that God has given him, he should endeavor to change that sentiment and mould it for the right. It is in such a condition of public affairs that the journalist has the rare privilege of exercising those qualities of our race which have adorned the brightest pages of our history, an undeviating adherence to the right, in the very face of public sentiment.

THE OREGONIAN hereby extends its thanks to Gov. Pennoyer for this warm and earnest commendation of the course it pursued during the "agitation" for unlawful expulsion of the Chinese, two or three years ago. "Public sentiment" was, however, by no means, wholly wrong on that occasion; it was only a fraction of the "public sentiment," headed by Gov. Pennoyer and U. S. Marshal Myers, that it was necessary should be withstood and overborne. THE OREGONIAN only did its duty at that time, and the governor needn't have mentioned it—unless it was his wish to show that though his head is sometimes wrong, his heart is always disposed to make amends.

MAKING IT PLAIN.

Brother Murphy of the *Washington Standard* (Olympia) seems to be in a frame of mind to appreciate and applaud the utterance of Rev. Dr. Brooks, who boasted that he had been a slaveholder, a rebel and a democrat, but thanked God he had never been a republican. For Brother Murphy, speaking of the republican party, says: "Its conception was due to fanaticism, its success to accident, its perpetuation to the cohesive power of public plunder, and its defeat was the natural result of a popular awakening to a sense of its unworthiness."

The "conception" that made the republican party was a purpose to prevent the nationalization of that very gross and wicked form of barbarism to which the democratic party was devoted—slavery. The purpose took the form of a protest against the fugitive slave law and resistance to extension of slavery over all the free territories of the United States. This was the most noble effort ever made in America in behalf of freedom, humanity and civilization; and Brother Murphy does himself great injustice when he says it was due to "fanaticism." Likewise he is mistaken when he says its success was due to "accident." For it is no accident when, in a mighty struggle between righteousness and unrighteousness, the former prevails. It *must* prevail, or moral darkness would soon envelop the world.

It is not surprising that those who think that resistance to extension and nationalization of slavery was an outgrowth of "fanaticism," and that success of the endeavor was due to "accident," should also think that the party who took this stand has been held together by "the cohesive power of public plunder." Nor is it surprising to find such asserting that its "defeat was the natural result of a popular awakening to a sense of its unworthiness." Language less stilted will tell the true story of its defeat. It was defeated by crimes against the constitution and the ballot-box in the Solid South, and by the enormous vote thrown by the masses of ignorance and vice in the European metropolis of America, supplemented there also by a false count. All this may not happen again.

AN EFFORT TO CHANGE THE ISSUE.

Mr. Blaine, in a speech at Lewiston, Me., on Saturday asked: "After all, is not the president's course (on the fisheries) a mere political device to divert the attention of the American people from his free-trade message and the Mills bill?" Just what it is. Our relations with Canada are the same they have been during years past, and the dispute about the fisheries presents no new phase. Canada has long been acting in a most unneighborly and unjust manner, but Mr. Cleveland has sought no redress. He has been boggling over the negotiation of a new treaty, which the senate has rejected as inadequate, and now he talks about a retaliatory policy for the wrongs our fishermen have suffered. Eighteen months ago an act was passed by congress authorizing him to adopt a suitable policy of retaliation, but he has wholly neglected it. Yet, as Mr. Blaine says, the president, during his whole term, has "allowed outrage after outrage to go unredressed." Now, he plainly desires to raise an issue that will divert attention from the tariff policy of his administration. He will not be successful. His new-born zeal for the rights of our Eastern fishermen, breaking out in a political campaign, after he has neglected them during his whole term of office, is a device extremely thin.

Mr. Blaine in his Lewiston speech also recalled an interesting historic parallel to the present situation. He reminds the country that President Johnson, just before the expiration of his term, negotiated a treaty with Great Britain looking to settlement of the claims for damages done to our shipping by Confederate vessels fitted out in British ports during our civil war. This treaty was regarded by the senate as wholly inadequate, because it compromised our rights. Hence, as Mr. Blaine says, "it was rejected with emphasis and indignation, just as the senate has now rejected the fisheries treaty." When President Grant came into office he took the matter up promptly, a new negotiation was opened, and a joint commission was appointed by the United States and Great Britain that settled the whole dispute "peacefully, honorably and to the lasting advantage of both nations."

This parallel plainly suggests that the present question would be better dealt with by Mr. Cleveland's successor. Evidently it must wait for the successor's coming.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A valuable statement of the mineral products of the country has just been published by David T. Day, of the United States geological survey. It is a statement of the principal products, metals and minerals, for the calendar year 1887. The estimated value of all mineral products for the year is 538,056,345, against about $456,000,000 for the previous year.

Of iron, the leading metal, the output for 1887 was 6,417,148 long tons of pig, valued at $121,925,800 at the furnace—an increase over the previous year of 733,819 tons in quantity and $26,730,040 in value. Steel of all kinds produced, 3,339,071 long tons, valued at $103,811,000 at the works—an increase of 776,560 tons in quantity; the increase in value is not stated. The total spot value of iron and steel in the first stage of manufacture, excluding all duplications, was $171,103,000—an increase of $28,603,000 over the previous year. The quantity of ore consumed in producing this iron and steel was 11,300,000 long tons, domestic production, valued at $33,000,000, and 1,194,301 long tons imported, the value of which is not stated, but probably about $2,300,000, as the import statistics show an average value of a little less than $2 per ton. There was used as flux about 5,377,000 long tons of limestone, valued at about $3,226,200.

The next metal is silver. The product was 41,269,240 troy ounces, having a coining value of $53,441,800. The bullion value is not stated, but from the figures given by the directors of the mint it may be estimated approximately at $40,500,000. Gold follows next. The total product of this metal was 1,596,000 troy ounces, of which the coining value was $33,100,000. Of copper the product was 184,670,424 pounds; value at the city of New York, $21,052,440. Of lead the product was 160,700 short tons; value at the city of New York, $14,463,000. Lime, 50,840 short tons; New York value, $4,782,300. Quicksilver, 33,825 flasks; San Francisco value, $1,429,000. No other metal approached a million dollars in value. The other four enumerated in the table are nickel, $133,200; aluminum, $74,905; antimony, $15,500; platinum, $1838. The country produces some tin, but the quantity is small, and it has no place in this statement.

Passing to the minerals other than metallic, bituminous coal is far in the lead, with 78,426,214 tons, valued at $97,939,656. Next follows Pennsylvania anthracite, 37,578,707, valued at $84,552,181. It will be observed that the total spot value of both kinds of coal exceeded that of iron and steel at the first stage of manufacture by about $11,400,000.

After coal come building stone, $25,000,000; lime, $23,875,000; petroleum, $18,949,726; natural gas, $13,528,500; cement, $5,186,877; salt, $4,093,846; limestone for iron flux, $3,226,200; South Carolina phosphate rock, $1,836,818; zinc-white, $1,400,000; mineral waters, $1,261,473; borax, $550,000. No other mineral product in the table reached half a million dollars in value. Brick, tile and potter's clay are omitted from the table—though why they should have been omitted from an exhibit of "mineral products" that includes building stone, cement, etc., is not apparent. If these were added, the total of the products of the earth classed as minerals would be raised from the sum of $538,000,000, the value stated in the tables, to $800,000,000. Here, indeed, is a mighty line of industries. The value of their product comes near to that of the cereal crops of the country.

It is said that Mr. Willis, of the Chehalis, W. T., *Nugget*, intends going to Seattle, where he will take the defunct *Enterprise* plant and start a democratic paper. If Mr. Willis does that he will need more nuggets in a short time, and then will go hunting a place where nuggets grow.

SHERIDAN SET RIGHT.

The address delivered by Capt. I. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., at the Sheridan memorial ceremonies last evening, was equal to the occasion, and Capt. Woodruff was worthy of the occasion. As a volunteer soldier he "tagged" Sheridan up and down "the valley" in the great campaign of 1864, and bears on his body to-day the scars of severe wounds received during the rebellion. Sheridan has needed an intelligent eulogist, for even the great metropolitan dailies at the East continue to print nonsense about Sheridan when they describe him as "distinctively a cavalry commander of genius." This description is about as absurd as it would be to describe Bonaparte as "distinctively an artillery general." As a matter of fact, Sheridan was one of the great generals of history, and any soldier to be a great general must be distinctively a great commander and maneuverer of infantry, for infantry are the heart, loins and limbs of an army, while cavalry are its eyes and with artillery its sidearms.

No intelligent reader of the history of our war will call Sheridan a man of peculiar and limited military genius in the line of cavalry. As a matter of fact, Sheridan's service as a commander of cavalry was incidental, while his service as a commander of infantry, and indeed of all three arms of the service, stood for nine-tenths of his military career in the field. It was as a commander of a division of infantry that he captured his laurels at Perryville, and it was his skillful use of his artillery that, by its enfilading fire, saved McCook from ruin; it was as a commander of a division of infantry that Sheridan rescued Rosecrans from rout and ruin at Stone River; it was as a commander of a division of infantry that Sheridan stopped the rebel furling of the Union flank at Chickamauga and made his troops the right flank of the rock of gallant men on which Gen. Thomas leaned, caught his breath and was able to repulse the enemy. It was as a commander of infantry that Sheridan victoriously charged at the battle of Mission Ridge. It was as a commander of infantry that Sheridan won Winchester and Fisher's Hill. It was as a commander of infantry that he restored the battle at Cedar Creek and routed the enemy. It was as a commander of infantry and cavalry that he bit off Lee's right flank at Five Forks. It was as a commander of infantry and cavalry that, at Sailor's Creek (April 6th, 1865), Sheridan forced the Confederate rear guard, 7000 strong under Ewell, to surrender. Sheridan handled all arms of the service with the same energy, and was a man of military genius, just as Cromwell was, just as Napoleon was; and to call him distinctively a cavalry commander is an insult to his memory as a great general, since no man was ever yet a great general whose military ability was limited, like Murat, to the operations of cavalry. Seydlitz, Pappenheim and Murat were to Frederick, to Tilly and to Napoleon men of enormous value, but they were worthless as generals for supreme command. They were only magnificent leaders of cavalry, splendid subordinates under a master mind. The representation that Gen. Sheridan despised artillery in battle is absurd, for it was his disposition of his artillery and the use of it that saved McCook at Perryville, saved Rosecrans at Stone River, and saved his own army from a headlong retreat at Cedar Creek. Sheridan knew the artillery won Malvern Hill; that it saved the army at Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; and to represent Sheridan as despising artillery as a military arm is a stupid "camp fire" canard started by somebody who is no soldier.

Sheridan's first fight was at the head of a regiment of cavalry; Napoleon's first fight was in charge of a battery at Toulon; Cromwell's first fight was at the head of a regiment of troopers; but had Sheridan's genius been peculiarly that of a cavalry leader he would have risen no higher than Custer. Had Napoleon's genius been peculiarly for artillery he would have been only a Drouot; had Cromwell been only a great trooper he would have been no more famous than Fairfax. Capt. Woodruff's comparison of Sheridan's military genius, in its wonderful union of dash, and headlong vigor in action to caution, subtlety, and patience in preparation, to the genius of Cromwell, is just. Cromwell showed one side of his genius at Marston Moor and Naseby, where his daring courage and energetic personal leadership restored a lost battle, and he showed the other side of his genius when he waited as patiently at Dunbar for the Scotch general Lesley to commit himself hopelessly to a false movement as Napoleon waited for his adversaries to do the like at Austerlitz. So Sheridan patiently fenced with Early for five weeks to get an opportunity for a home thrust, but when he struck he wielded his army like the battle-axe of Richard Lion Heart, using either hand with equal skill and strength, whether he struck his enemy's helmet or rained blows upon his breast-plate.

It is strange to notice that the English and German newspapers seem to know Sheridan only as a great cavalry commander. His genius was for infantry, for he fought his cavalry at every opportunity as mounted infantry, moving them rapidly to the point of attack and then dismounting them for battle. A military critic of reputation sums up Sheridan accurately as follows:

> Disliking to speak in public, caring little to write, Sheridan's enormous intellectual capacity has received but scant justice. Added to this he was thoroughly trained as a soldier. Nine years a quartermaster or commissary, he was eminently a man of detail, of figures, of calculation and logical mind. His campaigns when examined show nothing of chance, but show grasp, design, knowledge of the country and resources, capacity of his men and firm faith in his own powers. His battles show him the best infantry soldier of the rebellion. His knowledge of military values were unexcelled. The distance, marching capacity, time, were all in his mind at once. The stomach, feet, body of his men and horses received his care above all other things. His quartermasters, commissaries and ordnance officers were inspired by his zeal and energy. Horses were but an incident, when the line was formed down went the men into infantry, carbines were muskets, and the horses at the rear ready instruments for celerity and change of front.

A cartoon in an illustrated comic paper, of democratic proclivities, represents Mr. Blaine with the republican candidates for president and vice-president in his pockets, and the republican party hanging to his coat-tails, which latter, however, extend far beyond the horizon in the back ground. It is true that Mr. Blaine is a very big man but no so appallingly large as democratic newspapers think him. He is truly a giant who overshadows the entire locofoco outfit, but our friend, the enemy, in their consternation exaggerate his size. A "tenderfoot" who once met a bear in the woods, fled to the settlements and declared that the animal he saw was as large as an elephant. An old hunter who had seen the same bear declared that it was quite a large one, though not even so tall as an ox, but he could easily understand why the frightened man thought it so huge. Mr. Blaine is a huge man politically and to the scared democrats he is as big as the colossus of Rhodes.

The newspapers teem with accounts of people who commit murder from jealousy, which has brought more misery into the world than anything else, saving, perhaps, drunkenness. The most frequent of these murders, which are often followed by suicide, are by men who brood upon the indiscretions of their wives. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the cause of wives becoming unfaithful is lack of attention from their husbands. He who would retain the love and loyalty of his wife should not make her miserable by withdrawing the devotion that he promised her in the rose-colored days of courtship and at the altar. He should not dispense with the arts of the lover nor assume the traits of the tyrant. A wife whose faithfulness cannot be retained by the arts that won her is not worth bothering about, much less killing, or killing one's self for, and the philosopher would let her go.

A financial journal of New York presents a statement of the affairs of the Panama Canal Company. It shows that, according to the statement made by M. de Lesseps last winter, the company spends from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 a month. It has in hand, taking its reports of last winter, its expenditures since and the receipts from its lottery loan, about $14,000,000, it will receive $11,280,000 from the loan this year, and about $16,920,000 in 1889. This gives it $42,000,000 during the next eighteen months. As its expenses for interest and administration run close to $2,000,000 a month, it has barely enough to meet even these during the two years in which M. de Lesseps proposes to finish the canal, which is not half dug. It is hard to see how a collapse can be postponed much over six to eight months more, and when it comes its effect will be felt on every stock market of the civilized world.

Col. Dudley, of the republican national committee, says: "We shall make no attempt to carry any Southern state, and I want to give the reason why. We want to avoid bloodshed. An active campaign by the republicans of the South would only result in the murder of hundreds of innocent colored people, and we shall not allow them to be slaughtered if we can help it." Here we may add this from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: "Every state of this Union that will give a majority to Gen. Harrison and the republican ticket, freely allows every legal voter to vote as he pleases, and then honestly counts his votes."

Seattle newspapers complain of an epidemic of theft and burglary in that city and suggest a chain gang, and that "Every man who could not furnish an evidence of honest profession or avocation as a means of support, should be arrested and transferred to the institution and placed under a foreman who should see that they worked on the streets." Considering the great number of idlers about the streets of Seattle, if this suggestion should be acted upon the place would quickly have what it much needs in the way of streets and respectable people would not be so much jostled by loafers.

The Polk County *Observer* says: "It would appear from an article in the *West Shore* magazine, that Portland, Oregon, is the center of manufactures for the great Columbia river region, and possesses advantages calculated to make it the great manufacturing point of the Pacific coast." The *Observer* is hereby informed that in this the magazine mentioned is simply reflecting the pictures, mirrorlike, which impress themselves, not only upon type, but upon the intelligence of every individual, with open eyes, who lives in or visits this metropolis of the Northern Pacific coast.

A man in jail once sent for a lawyer to consult with him about his case. After hearing the prisoner's story the man of law said: "Why, they can't put you in jail for that." Indignantly the fellow blurted out: "Now you can go right back to your office. You say they can't put me in jail for that, and yet here I am in jail, right before your eyes." The United States senate has passed a bill which says indecent literature is "non mailable," and there are other laws of similar import, but the stuff goes through the mails all the time nevertheless, and just the same.

A French physicist has observed that the scintillations of stars increase before storms, indicating disturbance of the upper atmosphere long before meteorological instruments show any change, thus producing earlier weather predictions than the signal service can give. The scintillations of oratorical stars in the political firmament are now beginning to give evidence of the storm in November, which will wash out and blow away all opposition to patriotic republican rule in this fair republic of ours.

Official statistics collected in New Orleans and printed in the *Picayune*, prove that the death rate of that city has been reduced from about 63 per thousand inhabitants in 1839 to about 26 per thousand in 1888. A lowering of the mortality by more than one-half in fifty years is a striking proof of what sanitation can effect even in a morbific region like the Mississippi delta. Sewers and constant cleaning up have done the business.

The Eugene City *Journal* contains an advertisement for a "cow bell with an old leather collar," which has been lost. Perhaps some old stray democrat has shaken it off since his party has taken to the woods at sight of Mr. Blaine and the indignation of the people over the proposed free wool of the democracy.

After all, considering the quality of the literature which Dan Lamont and Cleveland have been giving the American people for four years, it is rather kind of them to hold back that letter of acceptance as long as possible, even until after the election, when it could be skipped without being missed.

"Died in the wool" will be more suggestive of democracy after the November election than its boastful factors have been able to make it heretofore.

A Southern "Election."

Chicago Tribune.

Birmingham, Ala., had an election last Monday, and the democrats elected every man on their ticket, as a matter of course. But the *Age*, which is the party organ of the town, had its fears as to the election of the democratic sheriff, who was not liked even by the majority of democrats, and on Monday morning it read the riot act, and declared that "the garden of Alabama, this brightest jewel of the South, Jefferson county, will remain in the custody of the brave, the true, the wise," and not "fall under the foul breath of aliens and foes, piebald intruders and wreckers."

"But we will arouse ourselves to the glories of the contest. We will quit ourselves like men. We will be free, and not slaves.

"We will cover the moral and intellectual nakedness of the sons of Ham and their deluded leaders with the shield of our own superior virtues, and go on our way rejoicing."

After the election the *Age* declares that the democratic party is fighting the old revolutionary party, which is responsible for the "illegal constitutional amendments and reconstruction acts," and which represents "the civilization which taxes the South and spends the money in the North," which shall fall into "dry rot" when Cleveland and Thurman are elected, and "the civilization which has preserved the republic, and the moment it disappears the republic will vanish—the civilization of the South" will take its place. This is the same old South.

The Best Use For It.

Toledo Blade.

The saloonists of New York have been asked to contribute $3 each to the democratic campaign fund in that state. The money thus collected should be used in aiding the third-party prohibitionists, whose campaign is in the direct interest of the democrats.

TRY ST. PATRICK'S PILLS and compare their effect with any other kind made. They contain the good properties of the older preparations in the market combined with the most valuable medicines discovered in modern times. As a cathartic and liver Pill, St. Patrick's are perfection. Sold by L. Blumauer & Co.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

PRESS PITH.

First lady—Have you any hired help now? Second lady—Well, half and half, say. First lady—I don't understand, quite. Second lady—Why, you see, it is hired but it is no help.—*Washington Critic.*

"Poor John," said Mrs. Spriggins, "he's lost nearly everything. But George says he's got lots of creditors left, and that's some comfort. 'Tain't as if he didn't have absolutely nothin' left.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

An indignant parent, in rebuking a refractory son, exclaimed: "Remember who you are talking to, sir! I'm your father!" To which the youth rejoined: "O, come now, I hope you ain't going to blame me for that."—*Troy Times.*

Free-lunch expert (to bartender)—Them cucumbers ain't as fresh as they might be, Mr. Barkeeper. Bartender—They were fresh enough when you began on the lunch, but how long do you expect cucumbers to remain fresh?—*New York Sun.*

A philosopher pretends to have discovered that people of small stature are better natured than those of large size. Let him start out as a book agent and he will find that a little woman can slam the door just as hard as a big one.—*Lincoln Journal.*

Benevolent dame (to tramp)—And so you are always moving from one section of the country to another? I should think home ties would often make you halt. Tramp—I'm often lame an' halt, mum, but it ain't the home ties that does it; it's the railroad ties.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"William," said a minister's wife, "if you don't lay down that paper and make haste you will certainly be late at the church." "Yes," he said, laying the paper away, reluctantly, "I suppose I have no time to lose, but it does beat all how the Giants are playing ball."—*New York World.*

Featherly—Are you pretty full up at your boarding house, Dumley? Dumley—Yes, there are two brides, three dowagers, a grass widow, a retired army officer with one leg, and myself. Featherly—That is a full household, for a fact. What kind of fare do you get? Dumley—Warfare.—*Epoch.*

Stranger (in Boston street car, to aged citizen)—Excuse me, my venerable friend, but I think you have dropped your spectacles. Aged citizen—That's something I never wear, sir. Young lady—They belong to me, sir. I was about to ask the conductor to kindly come to my assistance.—*New York World.*

Wife (reprovingly)—The great trouble with you is, John, you buy a good many things you don't need simply because they are cheap. That is false economy. Husband—Here is a lady's watch I bought to-day for $20 that's worth every cent of $30. Wife—O, thank you, John; why, it was a real bargain!—*New York Sun.*

"Yes, father," he said to old Mr Hayseed, "I've graduated, and my education is complete. I s'pose I know about *everything*. Now I must choose a field where my abilities can be used to the best advantage. I want a large field where I will have plenty of room." "Son," replied the old man, "there is the ten-acre cornfield, and you kin have it all to yourself."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Angostura Bitters were prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert for his private use. Their reputation is such to-day that they have become generally known as the best appetizing tonic. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

MEETING NOTICE.

Harmony Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M.—A regular meeting will be held in their lodge room, Masonic Temple, this Monday evening at 7:30. Master Masons in good standing cordially invited to attend. By order of the W. M. A. S. GIBBS, Sec.

Hall of Industry Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W., N. W. corner First and Taylor sts., meets every Monday at 8 P. M. Members, as well as all visiting brothers, are requested to be present this Monday evening without fail. T. A. STEPHENS, Recorder.

BORN.

Aug. 26, to the wife of E. J. Richards, twins, son and daughter.

In this city, to the wife of Geo. F. Ingalls, a daughter. Mother and child doing well.

Board by meal, day, week, month, and check. Rider's MAGNOLIA, Holton House.

R. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

CANDY GIVEN AWAY AT THE Tea Stores, 223 First and 53 Washington street. 15a*tf

2000 CORDS Pioneer Morrison street. Telephone 189. OAK WOOD FOR SALE Wood Yard, foot of MOORE & STARR. 24amw&f*tf

S. HARRIS & CO'S Trunks & Satchels. 49 First street.

REMEMBER If you buy a Map now, you are entitled to a copy of subsequent publications at reduced rates. EUGENE D. WHITE.

FOR SALE, NEAR MT. TABOR, FIVE ACRES CHOICE LAND. 15a* GEO. L. STORY, 31 Stark st.

Buy a Seal Rock View lot while nice ones remain. $50 each. $5 monthly installments. No interest. Size, 60x135. THOMPSON & RIGGEN, 24a7 48 Stark Street.

REMOVAL THE OFFICE OF the Mt. Hood Laundry Co. has been removed from 89 North Third street, to No. 30 Ash street, between First and Second. 25a7

BELMONT PARK P. O. I. A FEW ACRES for sale at a moderate price. The situation is select and affords an opportunity to build a beautiful home, as the scenery is excellent and the ground can be laid out to great advantage; abundant supply of good water. For further particulars apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine street. 15a6*tf

FOR SALE. Beautiful Seaside Lots 60x135, at Seal Rock View, the most charming summer resort on the Oregon coast, $50 each, on the installment plan, $5 per month. THOMPSON & RIGGEN. 24a7* 48 Stark Street.

VALUABLE HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE GILMORE HOUSE, NEAR THE DEPOT, Arlington. A good house in a good town. Ill health is the cause of willingness to sell. Passenger trains daily stop for meals. Address J. W. GILMORE.

BOXES. The Sugar-Pine Door and Lumber Co. of Grant's Pass, Or., are prepared to fill any orders for BOXES on short notice, at lowest market rates. Boxes stamped. Address them for quotations on ANY KIND OF BOX. 17a2m* m&f

[illegible] —TO— FULTON PARK. Intending purchasers going to examine Lots for sale at Fulton Park will receive round trip railway tickets free on applying to J. T. FLYNN, Manager Pacific Land and Investment Co., 3a*tf 46 Washington street.

Ask your Dealer for the Leading [illegible] "A[illegible]ere." Frank M. Cohn & Co., SOLE AGENTS. S. E. Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

[illegible]

Schools Open Thursday, September 13, 1888.

In answer to the many inquiries of our patrons in and out of the city for BOYS' CLOTHING, We take pleasure in announcing that we have added a complete BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

These goods were selected from the best known manufacturers in New York City. The styles are new; materials and workmanship are of the best. We are confident that the public will appreciate our effort to supply their wants in this Department. We respectfully solicit an inspection of the Goods and Prices.

Displayed on Second Floor. TAKE ELEVATOR. S. Lipman & Co.

E. H. SHEPARD. WM. I. VAIL. A. H. VAIL (S. F., Cal.)

SANBORN, [illegible] & CO.

TO HOUSE-BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS: New Styles PICTURE RAILS, DECORATIVE MOULDING. Picture Rail put up.

170 and 172 First St., Portland, Or. 857, 859, 861 Market St., S. F., Cal. 39 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. FACTORY, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720 Minna St., S. F., Cal.

NEW TO-DAY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—HAVING BEEN APPOINTed Special Agent of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, of New York, under the direction of Messrs. Boyd & Arnold, General Agency, I have this date resigned the position of Manager of the Merchants' Retail Commercial Agency, of San Francisco, and take pleasure in recommending my successor, Mr. William A. Smith, to the patrons of the Agency, Room 11, Portland Savings Bank building. 1t WILLIAM H. STREET.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES UNIMPROVED LEVEL land, nice living stream of water on it, 5½ miles from Morrison street bridge, on a straight line; good road to it. I will sell it for $900; pay me $200 down, balance in one, two and three years, with 8 per cent. interest; 6 per cent. off for cash. R. B. OATMAN. 10a*13w 114 First street, Portland.

1000 RAILROAD MEN WANTED By J. H. Smith, Cœur d'Alene branch O. R. & N. R. R. in Idaho. Good station work to let. For particulars and transportation call on or address KINCAID & JARRETT, 108 First st., Portland, Or. 10a*tf

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NICE LEVEL LAND, unimproved, within two miles of city limits of East Portland; you can have it for $150 per acre. Terms of sale, one-fourth cash, balance in monthly or quarterly payments; liberal discount for cash. 10a*tf R. B. OATMAN, 114 First st., Portland.

WILHOIT SPRINGS HEALTH and Pleasure Resort. Take Narrow Guage. Round trip tickets (good for season) $3 50. Address McLeran Bros., Portland, or F. W. McLeran, Wilhoit's, Or. 14jy2m*3

YOUR CHOICE OF A CHAMBER SET OR TEA set with a box of our celebrated Alphabet Tea. Guarantee it the finest, or money refunded. GREAT EASTERN TEA CO., 223 First and 53 Washington street. Write for circular. 27atf

ORIGINAL BOYNTON FURNACES FOR SALE ONLY BY R. B. CHASE, NO. 9 Oak street. Sole Agent for Pacific Coast. 26j1m

IMPORTANT—PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO loan on or invest in real property in large or small amounts will find it to their advantage to call on or correspond with EUGENE D. WHITE, Portland, Oregon. 29jtf*

$1500—43 FURNISHED ROOMS, PARLOR and kitchen outfit of hotel doing good business. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 25a3* 1207 Fourth st., East Portland.

$1200—¼ BLOCK IN HANSEN'S ADDITION, one block from motor line. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 25a3* 1207 Fourth st., East Portland, Or.

$2000—16 ACRES ON BASE LINE, 1½ MILES beyond Mt. Tabor. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 25a3* 1207 Fourth st., East Portland, Or.

FINE NEW YORK, KEY WEST AND IMPORTed cigars at factory prices. A liberal discount to the trade. Give us a Trial Order. H. GERSON & CO., corner First and Ash streets. 20amw&f*

BARBER SHOP AND BATH-ROOM for sale; receipts $100 a week; ill health cause for selling. H. P. LEACH, Room 11, Dekum building. 22a*tf

GENUINE BOYNTON FURNACE For sale by H. W. NILES & CO., No. 146 Third street. 31*tf

FOR SALE—100 ACRES BEST FRUIT AND garden land, in tracts to suit; 3½ miles from the city, near Milwaukie. Inquire D. W. CROWLEY & CO., 14 Ash street. 26a7*

CAMPAIGN CLUB UNIFORMS and outfits. WARD S. STEVENS, Agent, 51 Washington street. 25a7&1mw*

TEAMSTERS WOOD—FOR SALE ON BALCH Claim, in city limits. Fir $2 50, hard wood $3 50 per cord. W. E. DANIEL, No. 190 North Thirteenth street. 4jatf*

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse or housekeeper, highest references given and required. Address M. S., care Oregonian. 27a2

$50 LOTS—GO TO NO. 13 MORRISON STREET and buy a lot for $50 on the installment plan, in the Willamette addition to East Portland. 21atf*

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK-HORSE; WILL work single or double; good looking, gentle and kind; color gray. J. V. ALLEN, 6½ Washington st.*

TRUNKS AND VALISES FOR SEASIDERS. Repairing and Trunks made to order. R. Abraham & Co., 147 Front st., opposite Esmond.

$1200—40 ACRES, 8 MILES FROM CITY. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 25a3* 1207 Fourth st., East Portland, Or.

SAW—LEAVE ORDERS FOR STEAM SAW at PIONEER WOOD YARD, foot of Morrison street. (20af*) MOORE & STARR.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house of eight rooms, in a central location. For particulars apply A. W. B., Oregonian office. 20a3*

WANTED—TO BUY A COMPLETE SET OF bar fixtures; must be in good condition and cheap. Address E. G. H., care Oregonian. 25a*tf

WM. M. GREGORY Attorney at Law, 69 Third st., near Oak (Ainsworth building) ground floor. 11j-m&f*

STOLLWERK'S IMPORTED GERMAN CHOCOlate at H. GERSON & CO., successors to S. L. Stone, corner First and Ash streets. 20a mwf*

WANTED—A WOMAN CAPABLE TO COOK for a small family. Apply at once at 241 Seventh st., southwest corner Main. 22a*tf

WANTED—A GOOD MOTHERLY WOMAN TO take care of a two-year-old boy at her own home. Address E. W., care Oregonian. 27a2

STAPLES' CANDIES Are taking the lead. At the German Bakery, 145 Third st. 24a3*

MONEY TO LOAN BY PORTLAND Trust Company of Oregon. Office 69 Third st. 14a*tf

PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS. Prof. Berger, 168 West Park. 25a15*

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BAY PONY, SINGLE-seat Road Cart and Harness. City Stables, corner Second and Stark sts. 27a2

$300—MONEY TO LOAN—$10,000, IN SUMS to suit, on approved security. T. A. WOOD, I. O. O. F. Temple. 22a1y

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework in a small family. Apply 232 Alder street, near Tenth. 1t

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL TO ASSIST AT cooking at the Columbia Hotel, corner First and Clay streets. 27a3

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM BY YOUNG gentleman. Address A. G. M., care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRE AND BURGLAR proof safe. Call at 4½ Washington street. 18a*tf

A 52-INCH COLUMBIA BICYCLE FOR SALE, 4½ Washington street. 2a*tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN (GILMAN & CO.) Auctioneers. 42 First Street, Next Corner of Ash. Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE —OF— HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE We will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First st., on TUESDAY, AUG. 28, at 10 o'clock, Bed Lounge, Parlor Suits, Mirrors in Gold Frames, Lounges, Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, Bookcases, Also 100 bxs C. O. Soap, 29 chests Japan Tea, 10 sets Harness. Also WORK TEAM. GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. R. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer. Office 1½ Washington Street. Residence at the corner of Fifth and College streets.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant. 128 First, bet. Washington and Alder. Auction Sale of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, Horses, Buggies, etc. Regular Sale Days, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

GRAND Excursion East. —VIA— NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. Cheapest Rate Ever Made from Pacific Coast. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. Will sell, on Sept. 3d, 4th and 5th, a Round Trip Ticket to Columbus, Ohio, for $80! Good to Return to Oct. 31st. CHOICE OF ROUTES RETURNING. For further information and reservations in Pullman and Tourist Sleeping Cars (berths free in tourist cars), call on or address A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Passgr. Agt. N. P. R'y, No. 2 Washington St. Portland, Or.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE. 120 ACRES ON JOHNSON CREEK, 6½ MILES from Jefferson st. ferry; 22 acres cleared; two acres in fruit; good, nearly new house of five rooms, milk house and 2 barns. Johnson creek runs through the land; good frontage on county road; controls a fine water power suitable for a lumber mill; good timber convenient; 400 bushels of potatoes; 3 acres in oats, 15 tons of hay, $200 worth of farming implements, 1 horse, 1 spring wagon and harness; 1 cow; 6 head of hogs; some fine timber on the land, estimated at 5000 cords;—all for $6000—$3000 down, balance on long time at low rate of interest. If you want it call at once on H. D. McGUIRE, Real Estate Dealer, No. 1230 Fourth street, East Portland. 26a3

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1889. OFFICE OF THE U. S. COMMISSION, 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. All persons, firms or corporations who desire to make exhibits at the above named Exposition are hereby notified that information and blanks for applications for space will be furnished by the undersigned upon application to the above address. (27jy1m) WM. B. FRANKLIN, Com'r. General. SOMERVILLE P. TUCK, Ass't Com'r. General.

SPECIAL MEETING of STOCKHOLDERS. SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Tyler Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 3, Dekum's building, Portland, Oregon, on Saturday, September 1st, 1888, at 11:30 o'clock, forenoon, to vote upon the proposition to raise the capital stock of said company from $100,000 to $150,000, or such other sum as the stockholders may see fit. By order of the President and Board of Directors. J. C. MORELAND, 15a1d Secretary Tyler Mining Company.

ANNUAL MEETING of STOCKHOLDERS. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Tyler Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 3, Dekum's building, Portland, Oregon, on Saturday, September 1st, 1888, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. J. C. MORELAND, 15a1d Secretary Tyler Mining Company.

THE TELEPHONE. JOHN BELISIS, Prop'r. 207 First St. THIS NEW RESTAURANT is now open day and night for the accommodation of those who desire much for little money and that of the best. Call and see John. 21a

FOR RENT. THE OLD DUFUR PLACE, NEAR CLACKAMAS Station, containing about 550 acres of as fine dairy and fruit land as any in Multnomah County. Will rent for a term of years if desired. Call on or address JOHN H. RATHBUN, Union Stock Yards, or J. B. THOMPSON, Rooms 10 and 11, First National Bank Building, Portland, Oregon. 31tf

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller's, First and Pine streets.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or, as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Mail—Postage paid—In advance—

Daily, with Sunday, per month	$1 00
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	10 00
Daily with Sunday, per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Sunday and Weekly, per year	3 50
Weekly, per year	2 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily per week, delivered, Sunday included	30

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUG. 27

FROM THE SEASIDE AND RESORTS

Subscribers who have returned from the seaside and other points will please notify this office of the fact at once that the paper may be changed promptly

U S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

PORTLAND, Aug 2[illegible] P M

Place of Observation.	Height of Bar	Change last 8 hours	Ther	Wind direction	Rainfall inch	State of Wthr
Portland	30.06	06	74	NW	00	Clear
Olympia	30 00	08	70	W	T	Clear
Roseburg	29.90	—0	76	NW	00	Fair
Red Bluff	29 78	—04	96	Calm	00	Clear
Sacramento	29 90	—0[illegible]	88	S	00	Clear
Spokane	29 [illegible]6		78	SW	00	Fair
Walla Walla	29 [illegible]		80	SW	00	Clear
Astoria	30 [illegible]	14	6[illegible]	NW	08	Clear
Eureka	30.06		60	N	00	Clear

Local Report

Pacific Coast Time	Bar	Ther	Rel Hum	Direc of Wind	Veloc of Wind	Rain	Wthr
5 A M	30 00	64	71	SW	5	00	Cloudy
5 P M	30 05	74	7[illegible]	NW	10	00	Clear

Maximum temperature, 8[illegible] Minimum temperature, 54 River 4 2 feet

	Normal	Mean	Depart from normal	Total excess or deficiency since 1st of present month	Total excess or deficiency since Jan 1 1888
Temperature	62	69	7	75	
Precipitation	02	00	—02	—[illegible]	—[illegible]70

PASSENGER LISTS

OVERLAND

Northern Pacific—Passed Ellison Mrs Anna B Gorden Mrs W M Brooks Nettie Reker J J Kuhn A B Keenan and wife E C Robert H Murphy F E Vereon M Conner, Mrs P B Brown Jas Hickman Oliver Long Mrs W Hobbney Mrs Fannie Green Jas Miller Lester Bird Robert Woods J J Woods Ed Smith wife and family G M Cheney H Klein and son Mrs Rice Mrs Jones Miss A Breyman S Gilland Wm Dyer Otto Johnson Ella Johnson J Johnson S M Smith Jno W Snow Dr Geo Bank Wm Woodworth G F. Bailey, J S Wolf, Miss A Cook and 1? second class

Oregon & California—Passed Medford Mrs Pickard J Syner J Mason and wife M Wanderson J P Cloes A B Cloes I Glainey and wife S A Seney J A Parrish A Royce F L Shockey Robt Corlen J D Dull and wife Frank Fritz B J Mellon J B Ennos A C Dennison Lucy Hoffman A B Loug J B Curtain A B Brandon J D Perkins Miss P F Perkins J H Merzl A G Haines A Dammes and wife C S Stone and wife H Hoffman John Schapp and wife C H Tree M & Cushland Lucy Cushland and twenty three second class

Oregon Short Line—Passed Huntington Aug 26—John Hunson, J D Smith, A Crandall A J Quimby J W Stevens I B Couch and family J L Merritt W S Van Dorn Jennie Masterson Alice Durborn Lizzie Conklin, F D Cropper and family Ella Kelton Sister M Angelica Sister Anamaculate Sister Columbia Sister Maumiana Sister Matthew Sister Euphemia, J W Jenne D Nichols J B Jenne J B Bowick J Mitchell Miss J J Kelley Gussie Lundel D C Worts F H Watts J Kenney son and two daughters, and seventy second class

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS

PORT TOWNSEND Aug 26—Arrived—Bark Nellie May, San Francisco schooner G V Jordan, San Diego British ship St Lawrence, San Francisco Sailed—Hawaiian bark Jas A King, Honolulu

PORT DISCOVERY Aug 26—Arrived—schooner Geo C Perkins San Francisco Italian bark Cornelio Zino San Francisco

ASTORIA Aug 26 5 P M—Nothing moving weather clear wind west

BRIEF MENTION

Free concert at Oswego Gardens next Sunday

If you visit San Francisco you will find THE OREGONIAN at the corner of Market and Geary and 24 Third. Cut this out and keep for reference.

FANNY DAVENPORT

The greatest American tragedienne has written the following note for the benefit of her sex It should prove especially important when it is remembered that no class is so well informed on the subject of which she writes, as professional women

August 11, 1888

Mr Wisdom *Dear Sir*—Your Robertine was highly spoken of in San Francisco and a lady friend induced me to try it. It is very fine, and is an excellent application for whitening the face and hands. The Robertine powder is delightful Very truly, FANNY DAVENPORT

AUTOMATIC ENGINES

TACOMA W T Feb 25, 1888,

Messrs. Russell & Co. Portland Oregon—*Gentlemen* We have been running the automatic engine bought of you for a week or more and so far we are much pleased with it. Our engineer says it is the best engine he ever run, and he has had extensive experience in building and running of engines. What he notices especially is its uniformity of action under varying load He tested it with his speed indicator and found there was no change in the number of revolutions when the dynamo was plugged in or cut out. * * *

Yours truly,
TACOMA LIGHT & WATER CO
By J H. HOUGHTON Secretary

Yellowstone National Park

Take the Northern Pacific railroad to all points East The only line to the Yellowstone National Park Secure your park tickets and Pullman berths at the general office of the Northern Pacific railroad No 2 Washington street corner of Front

Volcanic Eruption

LONDON Aug 25—The volcanic eruption in the Island of Lipari is still raging It is impossible to approach the island

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN—Carrying California Oregon and Washington territory G A R comrades and friends will leave Portland September 4 at 8 50 P M via Northern Pacific railroad Parties wishing to join this excursion should call early and purchase their tickets and secure sleeping car accommodations Office 2 Washington street

REMEMBER You should call early and reserve your berth in tourist sleeping car accommodations for the grand excursion to East via Northern Pacific Special train leaves Portland September 4 at 8 50 P M via Tacoma St. Paul and Chicago Office No 2 Washington street

HEADQUARTERS—Merchants from the interior towns will find their friends at the Crystal Palace, 104 First street, presided over by C F Sh[illegible] Lunch all day and the best.

Amelie Rives's new work Herod and Mariamne for sale by C H Wilcox 150 First street Mailed on receipt of 25 cents

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad Office, No 2 Washington street.

"La Tosca for sale by C. H Wilcox 150 First street, Portland Or

Hebrew New Year cards at Ed Dekum's 49 Washington street

BUSINESS ITEMS

Cabinet Photos $4 per doz. at Thwaite's 167 First.

Woven Wire Spring Beds, George M Parker 131 Fifth street Trade supplied

For Choice Fruits Candies Soda and Cigars go to Ninth and Washington streets.

The Youth's Companion wants to know Why is Pond's Extract like Flour and truly answers "Because it heals many a wound"

Come and see the fine tea sets (44 pieces) complete for 12 persons we are giving away with a box of Alphabet Tea. This is the biggest bargain on record Great Eastern Tea Company 223 First and 53 Washington street.

The Vienna,
Washington street leads all for lunches and oysters

Advice to Mothers
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething It soothes the child softens the gums allays all pain cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

CŒUR D'ALENE SPECIMENS.—The register of the Holton house bears the name of P Gatens, who has brought some interesting specimens from the Cœur d Alene mines. These comprise gold, silver lead and carbon, including a silver nugget from the mine of the Goodsell DeLashmutt Knowles Company carbon from Carbon center and Gold springs Mr Gatens has mined for many years in Australia and New Zealand as well as this country and considers the Cœur d Alene region as rich as any in the world and peculiarly valuable on account of its great supply He says there is a splendid class of men at work there The mines have not been crowded with a great army of adventurers many of them penniless and ignorant as is too often the case but those there are either men with capital contemplating investment or experienced prospectors who are locating valuable claims and developing accessible ones Mr Gatens is only making a brief visit and returns to day to the mines

ONLY A BAR ROOM [illegible].—There was a small row at the saloon on the corner of Water and Columbia streets yesterday afternoon Exaggerated reports regarding the extent of the affair soon gained circulation but on investigation no serious sensation materialized It seems that a man from the country accompanied by a young woman called there during the forenoon and ordered some liquor for which the barkeeper claims no payment was made When he again returned late in the afternoon he was reminded of the indebtedness and ordered to leave the place Not feeling inclined that way the barkeeper took more summary proceedings and ejected him by force In the melee the countryman was given some blows and scratches causing a slight flow of blood This sanguinary appearance gave rise to the current story of murder that is too often made out of an insignificant bar room scuffle

MISSING HUSBAND.—Under date of Aug [illegible] Mrs Fortune Benson who resides at No [illegible] Baker street in this city writes to THE OREGONIAN and states that her husband A Benson is missing She states that he disappeared from his home about two weeks ago that since that time she has not seen or heard from him that she does not know whether he has met with some accident or been foully dealt with She writes in much distress of mind and is in poor circumstances Mrs Benson is very desirous of doing something to earn a livelihood She writes that she would like to have the care of a number of children This seems to be a case deserving of sympathy and charity

OFFICERS RELIEVED.—In accordance with special order No 98 issued by Brigadier General Gibbon the following officers are relieved from further duty in connection with the rifle competition recently held at Vancouver barracks viz Capt D W Burke Fourteenth infantry First Lieut Chas A Johnson Fourteenth infantry First Lieut Albert Todd First artillery Second Lieut Wm P Goodwin Fourteenth infantry Second Lieut Wm A Kimball Fourteenth infantry Second Lieut Frank B Eastman Fourteenth infantry Second Lieut Henry C Cabell Fourteenth infantry Second Lieut C H Martin Fourteenth infantry

THE USUAL RUNAWAY.—Late yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a light buggy coming down Fourth street towards Morrison became unmanageable and started to run away When the animal reached the corner of Morrison and Fourth it turned down Morrison running at a terrific speed until it got to Second where it was stopped The man whose name could not be learned was thrown out but escaped without receiving any injuries The buggy which was a new one was considerably wrecked one wheel being entirely splintered

STILL SMOULDERING.—The fire at the lumber yard of Weidler's mill is still smouldering Yesterday afternoon a force of men with a large hose were engaged playing a stream of water while dense clouds of smoke rose heavenward The fire is still confined to the large banks of sawdust and it may be some time before the slow smouldering sparks becomes entirely extinguished The trestle bridge is not yet repaired and trains are still obliged to stop on the other side

JAMES G BLAINE CLUB.—The James G Blaine club will hold its first Harrison and Morton campaign meeting this evening in Turn Halle, at 8 o clock The club is said to be the largest in the city and has on its roll of membership many of our most active republicans Important business will be brought before the meeting this evening among others a reorganization of the club Republicans generally are invited to attend

BASE BALL.—Yesterday's game at The Oaks between the nines of Wm Beck & Sons and the Western Union Telegraph Co resulted in the score for seven innings, of sixteen to two in favor of the former The men of the key gained their runs in the seventh inning on errors of the Beck team Hudson pitcher for the latter striking out fourteen of the twenty one

GERMAN PRINTERS.—There are now in attendance upon the Turn Bezirk seven German printers This number includes all the German printers known in the Northwest. These seven disciples of Faust are meditating forming a German Typographical Union which shall be connected with the International Union

READY FOR TRAVEL.—Mr G Smith road supervisor reports that the Vancouver bridge over the slough has been so far repaired that it is safe to travel over though as yet not entirely completed Repairs for some time have been in progress

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Deady will announce a decision in this court this morning in the case of the First National Bank of Salem vs Wm Stuart and others on the demurrer to the bill of revivor

MCAULIFFE NOT COMING.—The effort to secure Joe McAuliffe's pugilistic combination made by local sporting men failed as the sluggers are playing the Southern California circuit

TURF TALK

The Movement Taking Shape to Bring the Montana Flyers Here

Consultations were held yesterday among leading devotees of the turf and business men who believe in the advantages to a city of securing good turf events and resulted in the decision to have a committee of ten selected to act in the matter This committee will be headed by such names as Mayor DeLashmutt Messrs Frazier [illegible] and S G Reed The plan agreed upon is to give a number of heavy purses something like $1000 each to induce the fast horses now making the Montana circuit to trot a four days' meeting at City View park the week following the state fair This week the horses are at Anaconda

The Spokane meeting begins on September 3 and from there the horses will go to Salem It is greatly desired to see them here as they are among the best horses of the Pacific circuit

In addition to Little Joe there are Hilton and Sloan the latter of whom trotted in 2 1[illegible] on the Montana tracks this year and [illegible] There will be time enough between the fair and the closing meeting of the northern circuit at Walla Walla for a few days' races here

The committee will probably start out to day or to morrow soliciting subscriptions to a list of purses

THE STAGE

The Hungarians arrived in town yesterday and open a season of six days at the New Park theater to night This company is very highly spoken of by the press and everywhere receives the highest praises where performances are given Every member of the company is pronounced an artist in his line, and the theater going people of Portland will no doubt appreciate the high order of musical entertainment to be given The company has just returned from a very successful tour on the Sound Reserved seats at Prentice's

THE STANDARD.—During the past week the new house has been crowded nightly Miss Nellie Waters, a serio-comic artist of ability will appear to-night for the first time, and the company will present an entire new bill.

Ayer's Pills cure headache Send a 2 cent stamp to Dr J C Ayer & Co, Lowell, Mass, for a set of their attractive album cards

Mexican Salve for cuts, sores, burns and bruises. Acts like magic. Price 25 cents.

[illegible]

LARGE LINES
—OF—
LATEST STYLES

[illegible]

[illegible]

BALANCE OF OUR LINE OF
Manufacturers' Samples
—AT—
[illegible] Cents,
Worth $[illegible] to $[illegible] per dozen.

[illegible]

The Leading Clothier,
Merchant Tailor and Hatter
of the Northwest,

135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

To-morrow and Tuesday
—IN—
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
THREE
SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
New Styles and Fashionable
Imported Dress Goods.
LESS THAN MANUFACTURER'S COST,
CONSISTING OF
36 & 38 Inch French Chevrons
AND FINE
ALL-WOOL SERGES.

Both lines offered at the nominal prices of

35c per yard.

$2.80 FOR SUIT PATTERN of 8 yards.

(Standard values for 65c per yard)

Stylish and handsome appearance All Latest Shades—light, medium and dark

—ALSO—

38-inch SILK-FLAKED
[illegible]
At 28c per yard.

$2.04 FOR SUIT PATTERN of 8 yards.

(Standard value for 50c per yard)

This line is in Light Medium and Dark Grays and White Silk Flaked

Following our usual rule and as the quantity is limited not more than one dress pattern of each grade will be sold to any one purchaser

To morrow and Tuesday only at these prices. Be on hand early for best selections Sale begins at 8 30 o clock A M sharp

Displayed in Window and on Center Tables

[illegible]

First, Second & Taylor Sts.

JOHN BARRETT,
DEALER IN
Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Supplies
MANTLES GRATES ETC
NO. 98 FIRST STREET.

DESIRING TO RETIRE FROM ACtive business I offer the Seattle Bazaar (Specialties Crockery and Glass) for sale It has been established twelve years is doing a good retail trade and jobbing could be added with great advantage.

Large store well located handsomely arranged and well fitted up No charge for good will This presents a golden business opportunity H E LEVY Seattle W T

PORTLAND POSTOFFICE STATISTICS.

The following tables show the amount of business transacted at the postoffice in this city during the fiscal year of 1888, with comparative statements of the preceding two years

GENERAL OFFICE—RECEIPTS

	1886	1887	1888
Stamps, envelopes postal cards, etc sold	$ 64 938 03	$ [illegible] 078 90	$ 87 859 21
Box rents collected	4 176 00	3 764 00	5,746 75
Waste paper and miscellaneous	60 94	[illegible] 81	75 50
Deposits for box keys	126 00	95 [illegible]	11 75
Postmaster's quarterly deposits	35 [illegible] 69	44 [illegible] 90	60 486 97
Totals	$ 105 232 60	$ 1[illegible]	$ 152 [illegible]89 07

PAYMENTS

	1886	1887	1888
Postmaster's salary	$ [illegible] 200 00	$ 8 [illegible]00 00	$ 9 [illegible]00 00
Office expenses	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	13 176 02
Free delivery	7 [illegible]	8 [illegible] 84	9 [illegible]
Special delivery	[illegible] 00	4[illegible]6 40	448 08
Railway postal clerks.	19 [illegible]	19 [illegible] 00	[illegible] 04
Weighing mails on railroads	1 680 00	[illegible]5 00	1 [illegible] 00
Custodian key deposits	1 [illegible]6 00	[illegible]5 50	117 75
Redeemed stock	288 1[illegible]	166 8[illegible]	2[illegible]0 18
Assistant treasurer of the United States San Francisco	63,100 78	7[illegible] 47[illegible] 55	96 006 13
Totals	$ 10[illegible] 232 60	$ 1[illegible]3 [illegible]93 13	$ 152 [illegible]89 07
Receipts of the office	$ 6[illegible]	$ 78 97[illegible] 21	$ 61 684 [illegible]
Total expenses	21 770 93	25 841 2[illegible]	[illegible]
Net income to the government,	4[illegible]	53 1[illegible] 00	[illegible]

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT—RECEIPTS

	1886	1887	1888
Funds in transit to postmaster at New York	$ 37 400 0[illegible]	$ 2[illegible] 100 00	$ 47 [illegible]0 00
Cash on hand	650 71	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic orders issued	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible] 673 47
Fees on same	1 612 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]65 18
International orders issued	[illegible]	39 [illegible]	4[illegible] 24
Fees on same	601 0[illegible]	4[illegible]6 90	[illegible] 35
Postal notes issued	11 007 66	12 [illegible]	14 [illegible]
Fees on same	16[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postal notes paid by duplicate fees	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits by various postmasters	1 425 4[illegible]	[illegible] 798 16	1 [illegible] 105 [illegible]
Expenses	90 [illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]
Totals	$ 1 70[illegible]	$ 1 [illegible]	$ [illegible] 18 08

PAYMENTS

	1886	1887	1888
Domestic orders paid	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
International orders paid	[illegible] 47 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postal notes paid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic orders repaid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postal notes repaid	111	[illegible] 81	[illegible]
International orders repaid	14	[illegible]	149 [illegible]
Funds remitted to various postmasters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Funds remitted to postmaster at New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vouchers paid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenses	[illegible]		
Amount in transit to postmaster at New York June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$ 1 [illegible]	$ 1 [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Credit all receipts and payments in money order business [illegible]	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible]

OREGON'S FIRST SECRETARY

For the First Time in Twenty Two Years Mr Lucien Heath Visits Portland

One of the men identified with the birth of Oregon as a state is visiting in the city Mr Lucien Heath A reporter called upon the gentleman at the residence of L S Kearney Esq Mr Heath is a splendid specimen of hale and hearty manhood for one who was prominent in public life thirty five years ago The Oregon democratic convention of 1858 met in anticipation of the territory's admission into the Union as a state and placed in nomination for governor John Whittaker and for secretary of state the then clerk of Polk county—Lucien Heath The former's majority over his combined opposition was some 1100 the latter's over 2000 The legislature elected stood eleven republicans to thirty eight democrats

Mr Heath entered on his term of office at the threshold of the late civil war His judgment was that war was inevetable at the time of the split of the famous Charleston convention

"I said to Lish Applegate" Mr Heath remarked "that I considered war inevitable " 'Oh' he replied 'You're a fool' but developments proved that the folly was his

Mr Heath's chief labors as secretary of state were connected with perfecting the state organization There was very little friction in the administration, everything working in harmony

"I left Oregon," said Mr Heath, "in 1866, since which time I have never been within her border, but have resided continuously at Santa Cruz On my arrival there I engaged in the hardware business, and afterwards in banking and real estate I have now sold out my business and contemplate a three months' visit to the East

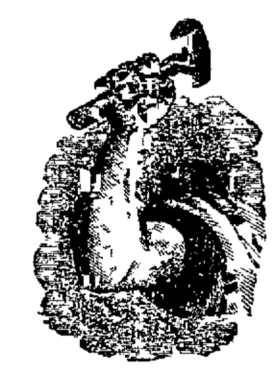
My old Salem associates are many of them here in Portland among them Hon Rufus Mallory and Judge George H Williams Nearly all of the rest are dead or moved away so that now in that place where I used to know everybody scarcely any one recognizes me Here in Portland there were not more than six or seven thousand people This extensive slope about us where so many acres of fine residences now are seen was then almost unoccupied I had heard much of Portland's growth but was greatly surprised to see so large and fine a city here I see evidences of greatness on every hand and your buildings indicate prosperity and the elements of future and permanent growth and prestige I see nothing to prevent Portland from continuing as she is to day the metropolis of the Pacific Northwest I do not anticipate any material opposition from the cities of the Sound The wealth there appears to me so much scattered that it can never adequately cope with that recognition and power which capital always secures when combined and centered as it is in Portland

My wife is here with me and we shall leave Wednesday over the Northern Pacific for the East Our route embraces the Yellowstone park Chicago Michigan and probably New York and Washington D C We shall be gone some three months after which I shall return to Santa Cruz My family like that place very much on account of its climate location and our large circle of warm friends

PERSONAL

Mr and Mrs H C Bryant (nee Miss Lizzie Young of this city left San Francisco August 14 for Honolulu, by the steamer Australian, their future home

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store



One Price to All!

Last Special Sale.

For the Summer Season,

MONDAY, AUGUST 27th,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 28th,

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

We still have in stock a few dozen garments which we wish to close out at Manufacturer's Cost As per our announcement at the time of our last sale on this line of goods, we have made arrangements to manufacture these goods, and desire to make room for our own article with all possible dispatch.

In order to make a clean sweep of every garment in stock, we will offer the entire line, including

Ladies' White Skirts.
Nightgowns, Chemises,
Drawers, Corset Covers,
and Aprons, Without Reserve.

Remember, Only Two Days

To Take Advantage of These Prices.

"FIRST COME FIRST SERVED"

—AT—

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,
200, 202, 204, 206 First Street.

TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Portland Mechanics' Fair
Opens Oct. 4th—Closes Oct. 27, 1888.

Greatest Fair of the Northwest.
LARGE ADDITION TO THE PAVILION
MUSIC BY THE
Second U. S. Cavalry Band.

HALF FARE RATES
Over the O. R. & N. Co., O. & C. R. R. Co. and Oregonian Ry. Co.
One and one-fifth over the N. P. R. R. Co. Lines.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
Over the O. R. & N. Co. Lines at less than half rates on Oct. 8th, 15th and 22d.

A S WHITING, Sup't.
148 First Street, Portland

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DIAMONDS
AT WHOLESALE.
The attention of the RETAIL JEWELERS of the the Northwest is asked to my importation of personally selected

Fine Diamonds!
Direct from Amsterdam

The general public is cordially invited to examine these jewels which are of no ordinary rare gems

A. FELDENHEIMER,
Cor First and Morrison Sts

MAGOON BROS.
LIVERY & HACK STABLE,
Third and Madison.

Hacks for calling, per hour	$1 50
Calling, first hour	1 50
Each additional hour	1 00

Theaters and Parties

One or two persons to and from	$2 00
Three or four persons to and from	3 00

No charge for baggage that can be taken on hacks.

Two Horse Coupes

Riding and Calling per hour	$1 00
To and from Theater and Parties per couple	1 50

TELEPHONE 331

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!
FOR SALE consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches Diamonds Guns Pistols and Musical Instruments UNCLE MYERS the Great Oregon Money Lender 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway

BECK, THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison,
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.
Headquarters for All American Watches.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 163 First St.

DAYTON & HALL,
IMPORTERS
General Hardware.
Northwestern Supply Depot
ELECTRICAL GOODS
—FOR—
Consumers, Dealers Telephone and Electric Light Companies
Estimates furnished
FISHING TACKLE
"WORLD" TYPE-WRITER Price $8 00
194 First St, Portland

SALE OF—
Ladies' Underwear, Fancy Goods
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Down to Bedrock Prices at
LE LEE & CO'S,
66 Washington St Portland

GOFF'S GIANT GLOBULES

STRONGEST Invigorant Known. For Mental Overwork Sexual Debility Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Mental Apathy or Indifference, and in all enfeebled conditions of the general system, and dull, heavy weakness in the back or spine, in diseases of the Reproductive Organs of both Male and Female, they are the Best Tonic known to science. Restore Lost Vigor in 5 days. Druggists or Mail $1 Wilcox Specific Med Co, Philadelphia, Pa.

L. BLUMAUER & CO. Agents Portland

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.
No Pain—No Bad Effects
Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth Filling from $1 00 upward DR. CHAS F PREHN Dentist, Room Union Block First street entrance.

DR. F. W. PREHN,
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College
Vitalized Air Administered.
Room 84, Union Block. Entrance from Stark street.

C. E. Geiger, M. D., Homœopathist and Surgeon,
Corner Third and Morrison.

In Bond direct through Portland Custom House—Now receiving full lines of
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS
The LATEST DESIGNS from the leading factories of the world

GOLDEN RULE BAZAR
BRASS TABLES and LAMPS
FINE CHINAWARE and ORNAMENTS.
PLUSH CASES with Silver Fittings
INKSTANDS LEATHER NOVELTIES.
NEW TOYS ETC ETC

HEBREW NEW YEAR CARDS
Large Variety—From 5c to $5 00

5C FOR HANDSOMELY DECORATED MUGS

$1.00 FOR HANDSOMELY PAINTed Iron Axle Wagons extra strong

CAMPAIGN GOODS.
UNIFORMS BADGES TORCHES, FLAGS and FIREWORKS

NOVELTIES IN STATIONERY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
TINWARE and KITCHEN GOODS.

BABY CARRIAGES.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAR
189-191 FIRST STREET,
Between Yamhill and Taylor Sts.

[illegible]
Clothiers and Hatters.

LAST CHANCE
"CLOSER THAN EVER."
Commencing
FRIDAY, AUG. 27th,
Until sold, we will offer the remainder of our
Summer Suits
—AT—
ONE-HALF
Their Actual Value,

To close the balance now on hand. Those in want of a Suit will get a Great Bargain

In a few days we shall announce our GRAND OPENING of Fall and Winter Goods, daily arriving from the East.

[illegible]
Clothiers and Hatters.
Cor First and Morrison Sts.
SAMPLES displayed in our large corner window

[illegible] & [illegible]
SPECIALISTS.
Offices in the ARLINGTON,
163½ Second St.
NEAR
Cor. of Morrison,
PORTLAND OR
POSITIVELY CURE

NERVOUS Debility Spermatorrhœa Seminal Losses Night Emissions Loss of [illegible] Sleeplessness Despondency Loss of Memory Confusion of Ideas Lassitude Gloominess Depression of Spirits Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence [illegible] for Study or Business and [illegible] SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases Syphilis a disease most horrible in its results [illegible] without the use of mercury Scrofula Erysipelas Fever Sores Blotches Pimples, Ulcers Pains in the Head and Bones Syphilitic Sore Throat Mouth and Tongue Catarrh etc permanently cured when others have failed

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles Weak Back Burning Urine Frequency of Urinating Urine high colored or milky, Gonorrhœa Gleet Cystitis etc promptly and safely cured Charges reasonable

To Young and Middle Aged Men

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice which brings Organic Weakness destroying both mind and body and with all its dreadful ills permanently cured

URETHRAL STRICTURES cured Removal complete Proof indisputable.

DR VINTON addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both body and mind unfitting them for business study or marriage

Wants Help Wanted "For Rent" "For Sale, etc will be inserted for 10 cents per line first insertion 5 cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 30 cents half that for each additional time Under New 10 cents per agate line each insertion Locals charged according to position All transient business must be paid in advance

Deaths Marriages and Births 50 cents each Resolutions of Condolence 10 cents per line

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY
Manufacturer of Asbestos Boiler Covering Indestructible Non-Conducting Coverings for Steam Boilers, Pipe, Etc J MATIFF Agent Office 150 First street, P O Box 450 Portland Oregon.

CORNS AND BUNIONS SKILLFULly treated by DR A S BERNSTEIN Surgeon Chiropodist, room 3 165 First street corner of Morrison.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.

United States Circuit Court, District of Oregon.

Monday, August 20, 1888.

Charles A. Neal v. James H. Foster et al—No. 1356. Suit to enforce judgments.

(1). RES ADJUDICATA.—The determination of a point or question in any legal proceeding binds the parties thereto and their privies in any subsequent litigation that may arise between them, although the cause of action in the two proceedings is not otherwise identical.

(2). VENDOR IN POSSESSION—ACTS AND DECLARATIONS OF.—The acts and declarations of a vendor in possession after the sale are competent evidence against the vendee, on the question of the character and purpose of such sale.

(3). TAXATION OF CREDITS.—A person cannot lawfully nor truthfully omit a note from his statement of his taxable credits, on the ground that there is an understanding between him and the maker thereof, that he will not deduct the amount of the same from the value of his property listed for taxation.

(4). MOTIVE OF SUITOR IN NATIONAL COURT.—The motive with which a person purchases property or a claim has nothing to do with his right to maintain an action thereon, or thereabout, in the national courts; and so it does affect the jurisdiction of said courts if the purchase is made with the expressed intention of suing therein.

(5). LIEN OF JUDGMENT.—A conveyance of real property, though void as to creditors asserting their right against it, passes all the estate of the grantor in the premises to the grantee, and therefore the lien of a subsequent judgment against the grantor, which only attaches to property then belonging to him, does not affect the property so conveyed; and the creditor first seeking to set aside such conveyance obtains a prior right to satisfaction thereout, from the commencement of his suit for that purpose.

(6). FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.—The grantee in a conveyance of real property by an insolvent debtor, having paid at least three-fourths of its cash value therefor, by the redemption of certain wheat warehouse receipts of the grantor, concerning which he was then liable to a criminal prosecution, and the discharge of certain obligations on which he was surety. *Held*, That the circumstances do not warrant the conclusion that the conveyance was made or taken with intent to hinder, delay or defraud creditors.

(7). A conveyance by an insolvent debtor of a block of brick buildings for the alleged consideration of the surrender of six notes of the grantor for the principal sum of $16,000, payable to the grantee, which notes are in fact without consideration. *Held*, That the conveyance was voluntary and therefore fraudulent, as against the creditors of the grantor.

DEADY, J.

This suit is brought by the plaintiff, a citizen of Illinois, against James A. Foster, John A. Crawford, William Crawford and Ashby Pearce, citizens of Oregon. The plaintiff sues as the assignee and owner of two certain judgments against the defendant Foster, and to set aside, as fraudulent, three certain conveyances executed by Foster to John A. Crawford, William Crawford and Ashby Pearce, respectively. William H. Goltra, E. Walden, John R. Baltimore and J. S. Liles, citizens of Oregon and judgment creditors of Foster, are also made parties defendant.

It is alleged in the bill that on and prior to February 6, 1884, Foster was indebted to Sibson, Church & Co. in the sum of $13,034 90, which claim was on July 15, 1885, assigned to Sibson, Quackenbush & Co., who on March 8, 1886, obtained judgment thereon for $14,066 72, in the circuit court of Linn county, Oregon, which judgment was then docketed therein, and on March 15th an execution issued thereon and was returned unsatisfied; that on June 11, 1886, Sibson, Quackenbush & Co. sold and assigned said judgment to the plaintiff, who now owns the same.

That on March 8, 1886, Noon & Co. obtained a judgment in said circuit court against Foster, on a promissory note and account for goods, in the sum of $1920 85, which judgment was then docketed therein, and on March 15th an execution issued thereon and was returned unsatisfied; and that on June 19th Noon & Co. sold and assigned said judgment to the plaintiff, who now owns the same.

That when said debts were contracted on which said judgments were obtained, Foster was the acknowledged owner of the following real property situate in Albany, in said county and state: (1) The Magnolia flour mill and lot, including the race connecting the mill with the Santiam water ditch; (2) block 55, except two lots; (3) lot one in block eleven; (4) one-half interest in the Albany water works; (5) a parcel of land seventy-four feet by a 100, with brick buildings thereon; and (6) part of lot seven in block four with a brick store thereon; that on February 6, 1886, Foster conveyed all of said property except the fifth and sixth items to the defendant John A. Crawford, and on the same day conveyed the fifth item to the defendant William Crawford, and on February 7th conveyed the sixth item to the defendant Ashby Pearce; that each of said conveyances was voluntary and without consideration and was made by the grantor and accepted by the grantee therein, with intent to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of Foster, and particularly the assignors of the plaintiff, Sibson, Quackenbush & Co., and Noon & Co.; that Foster is insolvent; that the property so conveyed was then worth $110,000 and was all the property Foster had; and he is still in the possession and enjoyment of the same.

That subsequent to said conveyances the other defendants herein obtained judgments in said circuit court against Foster as follows: Baltimore, March 10, 1884, for $1652 92; Goltra, February 23, 1886, for $1626 90; Liles, March 12, 1886, for $1049 75, and Walden, February 23, 1886, for $568 50.

The prayer of the bill is, that the conveyances be set aside as fraudulent and the property be sold to pay the claims of the plaintiff and the defendants Baltimore, Goltra, Liles and Walden according to their respective priorities.

The defendants, Foster and the Crawfords, by their joint answer admit the judgments against Foster as stated in the bill, but deny that the plaintiff is the owner of any of them and allege that the assignments thereof to him by S., Q. & Co. and N. & Co. were made without consideration and for the sole purpose of giving this court jurisdiction. They admit the execution of the conveyances to the Crawfords and Pearce, as stated in the bill, but deny that they are voluntary, or were made or accepted with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors, and allege that at the date thereof Foster was short about 20,000 bushels of wheat, for which he had given receipts, and that Foster conveyed the items one, two, three, four and five of said property, and certain book accounts and grain sacks, to the Crawfords, in consideration of John A. Crawford's taking up those receipts; and $64,000, to be paid him by the surrender of certain notes and an account due from Foster to said John A.; and certain other notes due from Foster to William Crawford; and the payment by John A. of certain notes of Foster's on which he was surety; and that the conveyance to Pearce was made subject to Mrs. Foster's right of dower, in consideration of the payment by him of $4000 as security for Foster.

They admit that on, prior and since February 6, 1884, Foster was and is insolvent, and aver that the property conveyed is not worth more than $56,000.

The defendants—Baltimore, Liles, Walden and Goltra—answer the bill jointly, admitting the allegations thereof and that they are severally the owners of the certain judgments obtained by them in 1886, in the circuit court of Linn county, Oregon, against Foster, as alleged in the bill; and also allege that Goltra is the owner of a certain other judgment obtained by him in said circuit court, on February 23, 1886, against said Foster, on twelve promissory notes and one account theretofore assigned to him, for the sum of $16,119 70, which judgments they allege are each a lien on the property of Foster in said county; and that the property conveyed to the Crawfords and Pearce, was so conveyed with intent to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of Foster, including the defendants.

Afterwards the defendants, Foster and the two Crawfords, filed a cross bill, alleging therein that on February 10, 1886, Goltra commenced a suit in the circuit court aforesaid against the plaintiffs in the cross bill, to enforce the judgment for $16,119 70 theretofore obtained against Foster, as stated in his answer herein, against the property in question, on the ground that the conveyances thereof by Foster to the Crawfords and Pearce were invalid, because made with intent to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of the grantor, including Goltra and his assignors; that the defendants in said suit answered the complaint therein denying the allegations of fraud and alleging that said conveyances were made in good faith and for an adequate consideration, to which answer there was a reply by Goltra; that the cause was heard on the issue thus made, when the court, on July 9, 1886, found in favor of the defendants and dismissed the suit; that Goltra took an appeal to the supreme court of the state, where on April 11, 1887, said appeal was dismissed, whereby the judgment of said circuit court remains in full force and effect, and Goltra is thereby estopped to say that said conveyances are invalid, for the reason assigned.

A demurrer to this cross bill was overruled, and the same taken for confessed. (34 Fed. Rep. 496.) And it is now admitted by counsel that Goltra is estopped to say in this suit, in support of said judgment, that these conveyances are invalid, because made in fraud of creditors.

But counsel maintain that the judgment of Goltra, obtained on February 23, for $1637 20, is not within the operation of said estoppel, because the judgment was not included in the suit out of which the estoppel arises. It is true that the decree in the former case between the parties to the cross bill was given in a suit in which the right to enforce this particular judgment against this property was not involved. But the question on which such right depends was so involved. A question contested and determined in one case is determined, so far as the parties to the same are concerned, for all time and all purposes. It cannot be ground over again in another action.

The question of the validity of Foster's conveyances to the Crawfords and Pearce, for the cause alleged, namely, that they were executed with intent to hinder, delay and defraud creditors, was the principal and only contested question in the suit of Goltra v. Foster and the Crawfords, and the decision therein that they were not so executed, estops the parties and their privies, to allege or maintain aught to the contrary, in this or any other litigation between them. Outram v. Morewood, 3 East, 346; Cromwell v. County of Sac, 94 U. S., 351; Wilson's Ex. v. Deen, 121 U. S., 525; Bigelow Estop., 48; U. S. v. Schneider, 35 Fed. Rep., 107.

This disposes of the case made in the cross bill. Goltra is estopped to allege or contend that the conveyances in question are fraudulent. That identical point was found against him in the former suit, and therefore, as against Foster or his grantees, he cannot make or state a case that will entitle him to subject the property to the satisfaction of either of his judgments against the former.

In the progress of the case it was referred by the circuit judge to a master to take the testimony and report the same with his conclusions of fact and law thereon. The report finds (1) that at the commencement of this suit the several judgments mentioned in the pleadings were owned by the plaintiffs therein, except those of Noon & Co. and Sibson, Quackenbush & Co., which had been theretofore duly assigned to the plaintiff, who was the owner thereof; (2) that the conveyances to Pearce and John A. Crawford were made in good faith and for "full value," while that to William Crawford was made without consideration and is void as against the plaintiff and other creditors of said Foster; (3) that on February 6, 1884, the date of said conveyances, and since, Foster was insolvent and has no property out of which any of such judgments can be made; (4) that the real property conveyed to John A. Crawford was at the date of the conveyance thereof worth $36,000, in addition to which he then received from Foster accounts and grain sacks worth $6000—in all $42,000—and that Foster then owed said Crawford on notes and accounts $27,733 50, while the latter was liable to pay for the former, as surety, about $16,000, all of which debts and liabilities he released and paid, and also made good to sundry persons a deficiency in wheat in the mill warehouse of near 20,000 bushels, which cost him near $10,000 more—in all, $53,733 50; (5) that at the date of the conveyance to Pearce he was an accommodation endorser for Foster on a note for $5000, that he afterwards paid, that the real property conveyed to him was worth $3500, in addition to which he received $700 worth of mill products; that the property conveyed to William Crawford was then worth $18,000, upon which he has since expended in permanent improvements the sum of $2000.

Both parties excepted to the master's report, the plaintiff to the finding in relation to the conveyances to John A. Crawford and Pearce, and the defendant, William Crawford, to the finding concerning the conveyance to himself.

On the argument, it was tacitly conceded that the conveyance to Pearce was made for a full consideration, as found by the master, and with no other purpose than to prefer him to other creditors, as the grantor lawfully might, and of this there can be no doubt on the testimony.

At and before February 6, 1884, Foster was in a financial strait. By reason of a decline in flour during the winter he had lost or failed to realize $1 a barrel on about 50,000 barrels shipped to Liverpool. He was also short about 20,000 bushels of wheat, for which he had given receipts, on any one of which he was liable at any moment to a criminal prosecution. There is no room to doubt that John A. Crawford was then liable as surety on Foster's paper for $15,810, namely, to the Bank of British Columbia $5000; to John Conner and the Bank of Albany $6000, and to Frank Parton $4800; and that he afterwards paid the same, as part of the consideration for the transfer to him.

Neither is there any room to doubt that Crawford settled with the farmers and others, holding Foster's wheat receipts for 19,541 bushels of wheat, that the latter had used. But the amount disbursed for this purpose is not certain. The evidence on the point is not clear or satisfactory. Wheat, at the time of the transfer, was ninety cents per bushel. But it was rapidly declining and soon fell to near fifty cents. It is altogether probable that from $10,000 to $15,000 was paid out for Foster on this score—say $12,500. This, added to the amount paid by Crawford, as surety or indorser, makes $28,310 paid on the property in cash. In addition, Crawford claims to have turned in an open account of $5803, against Foster, as a part of the consideration for the purchase. Under the circumstances the claim is a probable one. Crawford seems to have been carrying Foster in every direction. And on he proof, it cannot be rejected. This with the cash makes a consideration of $34,113 paid for the property, real and personal, more than it would have probably sold for, at sheriff's sale, and more than three-fourths of the value that the master places upon it, which in my judgment is its full market value.

If the purchase was made in good faith, that is, for the purpose of providing for the payment of the debts due the purchaser or the obligations on which he was surety for the grantor, and not merely to hinder, delay and defraud creditors, the conveyance is not within the statute of frauds, and is valid. The amount and character of the consideration is not material, except as it may affect the question of good faith. Bump F. C., 207. Neither the amount nor character of this consideration tend to prove that the purchase was not made in good faith.

The only specific circumstance urged against the good faith of this transfer, is the fact that Foster remained in possession of the milland dwelling house, and his declarations while there. The acts and declarations of a vendor in possession after the sale, are competent evidence against the vendee on the question of the character and purpose of such sale and possession. Bump F. C. 569; U. S. v. Griswold, 7 Saw. 316. But such acts and declarations are not conclusive, and must be considered in the light of all the circumstances. Mr. Foster was an old man who had done business in Albany as merchant and miller for over thirty years. When he failed and transferred his property to his life-long friend and principal creditor, John A. Crawford, it was not unreasonable nor out of the ordinary course of business, for the latter, who was over 70 years of age, and had been out of the milling business for many years, and was otherwise much engaged to retain Foster as superintendent of the mill, both for his own interest, as well as a kindly consideration for Foster, who was then thrown on the world without any visible means of support, at a compensation of $75 per month and the use of the dwelling-house in which he lived. But Foster's declarations to his other creditors, all of whom are represented in the several judgments mentioned in the pleadings, do indicate that he expected to get the mill back again, either as owner or lessee of Crawford, in which case, if times "livened up," he would be able to pay all his debts from the profits of the mill. But I am satisfied he either went beyond the fact, or his hearers, smarting under the loss of their claims, have remembered and repeated his statements for more than they were worth. As is said by counsel in the brief for plaintiff, "each of these witnesses was not only a friend of many years standing with Foster, but also a creditor. Some of them had sold him wheat only a few days before the transfer; and in the presence of men whom he had so wronged * * * and who, nevertheless, still displayed some old-time loyalty and friendship towards him, it is quite natural he should seek to placate them, and restore himself in their esteem by an explanation that would not leave them hopeless."

Under these circumstances Foster might have made statements and held out hopes that implied in the willing minds of his anxious hearers that, after all, the transfer was only a contrivance to tide over a financial difficulty, and in the meantime Crawford was only holding the property in trust for him.

One form of declaration attributed to him is, "that if he could make arrangements with his creditors he could lease the mill and pay them off if times 'livened up' out of the profit of it." And this declaration is perfectly compatible with a bona fide sale. Neither would it be difficult or extraordinary for those who would have it so, to remember and relate how Foster said "he was going to get the mill back agnin as soon as he could arrange with his creditors," with the implication, of course, that such was the purpose of conveying it to Crawford.

However this may be, there is nothing in Foster's possession or presence at the mill or employment by Crawford inconsistent with good faith on the part of the purchaser. And so far as any of his declarations import the contrary, assuming that he has been correctly reported, they are easily accounted for, and are also contradicted by the admitted and controlling circumstances of the case.

The evidence as to whether Crawford also turned in Foster's three notes in part payment of this property is conflicting, but I think the weight of it is that he did.

Crawford and Foster both swear that in 1876 the mill firm of James H. Foster & Co.—the company being the brother, John Foster—dissolved and James H. took the business, and agreed to pay the debts. At that time Crawford held three notes of J. H. Foster & Co., dated early in July, 1875, for an aggregate sum of $12,593, with interest. The notes are produced and their existence is satisfactorily established. On April 28, 1876, on a settlement with Crawford, Foster gave his two individual notes for the three company notes and interest, payable one day after date, with interest at ten per centum per annum, the one for $8605 and the other for $5325, or $13,930 in the aggregate; and on September 12, 1878, Foster gave Crawford another note for $3000, payable one year after date with like interest, for money then loaned him. On the first of these notes there is endorsed a payment of $1721 of interest, dated April 27, 1878, and on the second a like payment at the same date of $1065. On the third note there is an endorsement of $350, dated June 19, 1882, which was afterwards canceled. No other payments appear to have been made on either of these notes prior to February 6, 1884, when it is claimed they were returned to Foster in part payment of this property. The notes are produced, and I think there is no doubt that they are genuine. There appears to have been a sufficient reason for their making. The old notes were partnership ones, that James H. Foster had promised his brother to take up, which he did by giving his own in their place.

The contention of the plaintiff is that, admitting their genuineness, they were paid sometime, but he cannot say when, before the transfer of the property, when they were fraudulently revived for the purpose of being made a part of the consideration of such transfer.

Both Crawford and Foster swear positively that the notes were due and unpaid according to their face at the time of the transfer, and that they constituted a part of the consideration therefor, and there is no direct evidence to the contrary. But there are some circumstances in the case which contradict them with more or less force.

It is very unusual that notes of this amount—$16,930—are allowed by business men to go unpaid and unsecured for a period of twelve years and that without the payment of interest for the last two-thirds of that time. Still the matter is not so improbable as to prevent belief, when supported by the direct evidence of the parties.

On September 24, 1881, Crawford stated under oath, in writing, to the assessor of Linn county, that the notes then owned by him and liable to taxation in the state only amounted to $5500. On June 7, 1883, he made an affidavit to procure a decrease of his assessment for 1882, in which he stated that the gross amount of his "money, notes and accounts" subject to taxation was only $13,500.

Crawford's explanation of the apparent omission in both these statements of these three Foster notes is, there was an agreement between himself and Foster that on account of the interest on these notes being 10 per centum instead of 12, the maximum allowed by law, the latter would pay the taxes thereon, that is, he would not deduct the amount from the value of his property assessed for taxation.

The explanation is open to the criticism that it is easily made and hard to contradict. But counsel says, if it is not true, the record of the assessments for the county will show it, at least negatively; and as the plaintiff has not produced this evidence, as it was in his power to do, the presumption is that it would so far corroborate the testimony of the defendants. At first blush this seems plausible, but if the fact is, as the plaintiff claims, these notes were paid, the record of the assessments would equally show that Foster did not deduct this indebtedness from his assessment, not for the reason given, but because it did not exist, at least from the time of such payment.

It may be admitted that a debtor and creditor may honestly make an agreement by which the former agrees not to deduct his indebtedness to the latter from the value of his property assessed for taxation, in consideration of which the creditor may honestly conclude that such indebtedness need not be returned by him for taxation as a credit liable thereto. Most persons are disposed to construe the law so as to keep out of the assessor's books as much as possible. But the law is otherwise, except in the case of a note secured by mortgage since 1882, and the creditor when called on to swear to the amount of credits belonging to him and subject to taxation in his hands, cannot lawfully or truthfully omit such credit from his return. But Crawford may have believed that the Foster notes held by him under the agreement stated, were not liable to taxation eo nomine, because a tax on the value of the same was being paid by the debtor, as a condition of the credit. And therefore, while the failure of Crawford to return these notes for taxation is some evidence that they did not then exist as a legal obligation against Foster—a living credit subject to taxation—it is neither conclusive nor cogent on that point.

The defendant Goltra also testifies that in June, 1883, in talking with Crawford about Foster's financial condition, he said: "People think that Foster owes you considerable, or you have an interest in the mill," when Crawford said: "He neither owes me, nor have I any interest in the mill." It is admitted he had no interest in the mill, and Crawford denies that he said Foster owed him nothing; and all things considered, the denial at least neutralizes the assertion.

On this point my conclusion is that the weight of the evidence is, that the three Foster notes in question were existing obligations between the parties at the date of the transfer; and that whether this be so or not, the purchase was made in good faith, and for a valuable and even adequate consideration.

As to the purchase of the brick block by William Crawford, it is practically admitted that on July 20, 1867, William Crawford sold the mill in question to James H. and John Foster for $16,000—$6000 paid in cash and $10,000 by the five joint notes of the purchasers for $2000 each, payable in one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, with interest at ten per centum per annum, secured by a mortgage on the premises. The notes are in evidence, and each of them bears endorsements of payments of interest thereon, as follows: July 20, 1869, $400; July 20, 1875, $1200; and April 15, 1881, $478 75.

All the business of William Crawford with Foster appears to have been transacted by John A. Crawford as his agent.

Crawford and Foster testify that about July 20, 1883, these five notes were unpaid except as shown by the endorsements thereon, when they were by consent of parties exchanged for six notes signed by James H. Foster as J. H. Foster & Co.—five of them being for $2000 each, payable in one, two, three, four and five years from date, with interest at eight per centum per annum, and the sixth one for $6000, the amount of the overdue interest on the first five notes, payable in one year from date, without interest. These notes are also in evidence and it appears from the testimony of Crawford that the exchange was made later than July 20th, and the notes were antedated, so as to make the old ones expire with the even year. They also testify that at the date of the transfer the second series of notes were due and altogether unpaid and were given up to Foster in consideration of the conveyance to William Crawford of the brick block in question. William Crawford also testifies to the same effect, so far as he knows. He says the first series of notes were unpaid when his brother John got them from him for the purpose of making the exchange and that the second series were unpaid when at his brother's suggestion he gave them to him for the purpose of, purchasing the property then conveyed to him by Foster.

This is an improbable statement in all its essential features, though it may be true. Men do not usually allow debts of this character to run on for years without payment of the principal and comparatively little interest. The principal reason for changing the notes, that the legal rate of interest had in the meantime (Oct. 25, 1880,) been reduced to eight per centum, is not satisfactory or convincing. Notwithstanding the change in the law parties might still contract for 10 per centum, and contracts made before the change were not affected by it. Comp. 1887, §§ 3587, 3592. The exchange was not made until nearly three years after the change in the law, which did not affect the notes in any way, and could not reasonably have been the cause of the exchange. But if the creditor thought eight per centum was as much as the debtor ought to pay under the circumstances, there was nothing to prevent reducing it either by new notes or a memorandum on the old ones without any reference to the change in the law or what the law might allow him to take.

On September 17, 1881, William Crawford made oath before the assessor of Linn county in writing that the notes owned by him and liable to taxation in the state, amounted in value to only $5000. John A. Crawford makes the same explanation of this matter that he did concerning the omission to return his own Foster notes for taxation; that Foster was not to deduct the value of them from his assessment. But Foster says he did not make the deduction because Crawford did not charge him interest on the interest in arrear.

After the mortgage tax law of 1882 went into effect, in July, 1883, Mr. C. H. Stewart, the county clerk of Linn county, in looking over the record of mortgages for the purpose of making an abstract thereof for the assessor, found a mortgage of many years' standing from Foster to William Crawford on the mill property in question, given to secure the payment of a sum which then amounted, principal and interest, to about $25,000. He naturally supposed from the circumstances that it had been satisfied, and at once wrote to Mr. William Crawford to call and make the proper credits or cancellation, or it would be returned to the assessor as in force. Mr. Crawford called immediately—on July 31—and said the mortgage had been paid several years before, and that he had no knowledge of it being on the books of record, and then and there canceled it.

Mr. Stewart also testified that a few days before the conveyances in question were filed with him for record, John A. Crawford was in his office and spoke of the transfer of Foster's property, and said he was compelled to take it to protect himself; that he had endorsed largely for Foster and thought the notes were paid, but they had lately "turned up" in Portland, and that the purchase notes for the mill had been sold and endorsed away by him long before, and he thought they were paid, but now they had "turned up" also, in Portland, unpaid.

I attach much importance to the testimony of this witness. His official position implies public confidence in his integrity. He speaks cautiously, and a rigid cross examination only served to confirm and strengthen his opening statement. He cannot well be mistaken about the interview with William Crawford, nor the cause nor consequence of it. They affected his official duties, and the record of the cancellation corresponds with his statement. The conversation with John A. Crawford was on a subject that was then attracting the attention of that public, and was calculated to make an impression on him. Moreover, the witness, unlike some of those who testify to other alleged conversations in this case, has no grievance against Foster or the Crawfords, but is disinterested and apparently unprejudiced.

True, it now appears that these mill notes were not endorsed to any one; and if they had been, Crawford would have had no right to cancel the mortgage. But this false statement as to the cause and consideration of the transfer of this block is at least a badge of fraud. Bump F. C., 42. William Crawford's action in canceling the mortgage with the declaration that it had been paid several years before, tells a different story.

John Conner, a banker of Albany, testifies that between 1878 and 1880, he thinks in 1879, Foster was owing him $20,000 of borrowed money, when his cashier informed him that this Foster mortgage was on record uncanceled, whereupon he spoke to Foster on the subject, who replied, "it had been paid and settled."

It may be admitted that this declaration of Foster's is not competent evidence in chief against William Crawford, to prove the payment of these notes. But Foster is introduced as a witness by Crawford, to prove that the notes were not paid at the time of the transfer, and the plaintiff has a right to impeach him by evidence of contradictory statements made out of court. Mr. Conner is a disinterested witness and no one questions that Foster made this statement to him. The effect of his testimony is to make Foster's now statement, that the notes were unpaid, of no effect. This leaves the fact of their non-payment at the time of the transfer, to rest on the testimony of the Crawfords, which is also materially affected by their declarations and acts to the contrary out of court.

In addition to the evidence of these disinterested witnesses, the unpaid creditors and others interested against the Crawfords, testify to various conversations with John A., which strongly imply, when they do not assent, that the mill notes were paid before the transfer.

Thomas I. Anderson testifies that thirteen or fourteen months before the transfer he asked John A. Crawford if he had anything to do with the mill, when he answered, "Oh, that is all settled. I have nothing more to do with the mill than you have."

It is true that John A. had then nothing to do with the mill in his own right, nor so far as appears, ever had. But he always speaks in the first person when speaking for his brother William or of his affairs. And what he meant to say, was "all settled," concerning this mill, unless it was William's mortgage thereon, is past finding out.

Thomas Monteith testifies that in the latter part of 1883 he had a conversation with John A. in which the latter said that Foster seemed to be getting along well. When he said, "Why don't he pay off the mortgage that has been on record then, ever since he bought the mill?" when John A. replied, "Why, that mortgage was paid off long ago."

There never was but one mortgage between Foster and the Crawfords, and that was the one to William on the mill, and unless these witnesses are false or mistaken John A. said to them, in effect if not in words, these mill notes are paid off.

In answer to the testimony of all these witnesses concerning these statements of his John A. Crawford, when called as a witness for himself, can only say, "I do not remember."

Another circumstance of which there is no doubt is entitled to some weight in this connection.

Between the giving of the mill notes in 1867 and the transfer in 1884, Foster expended $10,000 on the mill property in repairs and improvements. He also built the brick block in question, which cost him probably not less than $12,000, his dwelling house and his share of the water works. To my mind it is quite improbable that a person with this amount of money at his disposal would allow a mortgage, to secure a debt of $10,000, to remain on his mill for seventeen years. And it is equally improbable that William Crawford or his other self, John A. Crawford, would allow the unpaid interest on such debt to accumulate to $6000, and then take a note for the amount without interest or security. Being unable to deny the cancellation of the mortgage as stated by Stewart, the Crawfords offer in their testimony this explanation—It was done to avoid the operation of the mortgage tax law of 1882. In other words, they swear that rather than pay the taxes on the mortgage, they released security for the debt, and this, notwithstanding the law of 1851, gave the mortgagee the right to pay the taxes on the whole interest in the land, and add the same to the mortgage, if not paid by Foster. Dundee etc. Co. v. School District 10 Saw., 61.

On the whole, my conclusion is that the mill notes were paid before the conveyance to William Crawford was made, and therefore it is voluntary—without consideration. And this being so, it is fraudulent as against the plaintiffs and others, the creditors of Foster, the grantor therein. The decided weight of the evidence supports this conclusion.

And yet it may be that these notes were existing obligations between the parties thereto on February 6, 1884, and that all the acts and declarations of the Crawfords to the contrary are falsehoods and pretenses, spoken and acted for the selfish purpose of avoiding the payment of the taxes thereon; but if so, they have been ensnared in their own net, and cannot complain that the court has taken them at their own word.

Some question is made by counsel for the Crawfords as to the right of the plaintiff to maintain this suit. The testimony is satisfactory, indeed there is no room for doubt about it—that Sibson, Quackenbush & Co. and Noon & Co. sold and assigned their respective judgments to the plaintiff absolutely and for a valuable consideration, $5000 in the first case and $500 in the second, through the agent of the plaintiff's attorney in fact, William S. Ladd. And if Ladd & Tilton advanced him the money wherewith to make the purchase, as suggested in the argument, of which there is no proof, it would make no difference. The only question to be considered is, did the judgment creditors sell and assign the judgments in question absolutely without any trust or reservation in their own favor. In other words, was the sale a real and not a fictitious one? As I have said, the evidence is satisfactory on this point. The sale was absolute and unqualified. This being so, it is altogether immaterial that the judgment creditors may have been induced to make this sale, as they did, because they feared they could not succeed in enforcing the judgments in the state court—the tribunal of the defendants—or that the plaintiff made the purchase because, being a citizen of Illinois, he thought he could enforce the same against the property of the judgment debtor, in the hands of the Crawfords, by a suit in this court—the interstate tribunal—and that he intended to do so when he bought them.

The motive with which a party purchases property or a claim has nothing to do with his right to maintain an action thereon or thereabout in this court any more than in a state court. McDonald vs. Smalley, 1 Pet., 623; Barry vs. Baltimore City, 6 Wall., 288; Collinson vs. Jackson, 8 Saw., 364. The conveyances to John A. Crawford and Ashby Pearce being valid as against the plaintiff, the bill will be dismissed as to them, with costs.

The conveyance to William Crawford, being void as against creditors, will be declared fraudulent and set aside, and the property sold by the master, and the proceeds applied, first, on the judgments of the plaintiff and his costs and disbursements in this suit, and the remainder, if any, pro rata on the judgments and costs and disbursements in this suit of Walden, Baltimore and Tiles. The decree will also provide that if the proceeds of the sale are not sufficient to pay the judgments of the plaintiff and his costs and disbursements, that execution may issue against the property of William Crawford for the remainder.

The judgments of the plaintiff are prior in time to those of Baltimore and Tiles, but subsequent to that of Walden. Neither of the judgments, however, are liens on the property in question, the title of the judgment debtor thereto having passed to William Crawford before the judgments were given or docketed. There was no interest of Foster's left in the property for the judgments to operate on. The conveyance was valid between the parties thereto. The right of the creditors to have it set aside for fraud as to them was all that was left. The plaintiff being the first creditor to assert this right, by the filing of his bill, then acquired a prior right to whatever may be made out of the property of the suit. Burt vs. Keyes, 1 Flippin, 72; Wait, F. C., § 392; In re Estes, 6 Saw., 450, and cases there cited.

In the latter case, after a careful examination of the subject, I held that under the law of this state the lien of a judgment only attached to property belonging to the judgment debtor at the date of its docketing, and that a conveyance though void as to creditors who might assert their right against it was valid between the parties, and passed all the estate of the grantor in the premises to the grantee, and therefore the lien of a subsequent judgment does not attach to the property.

Mr. C. E. S. Wood and Mr. George H. Williams, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Earl C. Bronaugh and Mr. L. Flinn, for the defendants, the Crawfords and Pearce.

Mr. J. K. Weatherford and Mr. Charles E. Wolverton, for the defendants, Goltra, Walden, Tiles and Baltimore.

THURMAN'S SPEECH AT THE BEACH.

An Evasive Allusion to the President's Fishery Message.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—An immense crowd gathered at Cheltenham beach to hear Judge Thurman and other distinguished speakers. A stand had been erected in the center of the large hall, and around it the eager thousands jostled together in their vain attempt to see and hear the speaker, and the speaker did his best to be heard.

Previous to the event of the day, a procession of local democratic organizations escorted the party to the depot, where they took the Illinois Central railroad to the beach. Congressman Roger Q. Mills of Texas, ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull of Illinois and Congressman Wilson of Virginia, were in the party. The procession was enthusiastically cheered by the crowds that lined the streets through which they passed.

At the beach Judge Thurman was introduced by Lyman Trumbull and spoke in substance as follows:

Friends and Fellow Citizens: Allow me to first express my thanks to Judge Trumbull for the kind manner in which he has presented me to you. It is my purpose to-day to speak upon the tariff, but before I proceed to that subject I shall say a few words. You have, within the last few days, heard not a little about the message of the president to congress on the rejection of the fisheries treaty. I have no copy of the fisheries treaty in my possession here. I therefore cannot discuss it, and I have no copy of the president's message, and therefore cannot quote from it. But I want to say that some years ago this country was greatly agitated by a party called the knownothing party. It was a party to whom the Irishman was an abomination of abominations, and if he was a Catholic Irishman, he was the accursed of the earth. But now, strange to say, these men who, a few years ago, were knownothings and the most abusive of men of the Irish, of the Germans and all foreign born people, but of the Irish especially, are seeking to court what is called the Irish vote, to get the Irish to vote against the men who stood by them in defense of their rights and in defense of everything that was alleged against them. Now they are seeking to get their votes by misrepresenting Grover Cleveland, asserting that he is under British influence. There never was a more false assertion. You might as well tell me that Washington was under British influence. If any man thinks there is anything in the charge, let him read the message the president sent to congress this week. Cleveland knows too well what is the interest of this country. He has too much sympathy with the American people, native and naturalized, to be under any false or improper influence of any country.

BACK TO THE TARIFF QUESTION.

And now I come to the tariff question. The tariff is a tax imposed by the government upon goods, wares and manufactures imported into the United States for sale. The effect is to raise the price on everything upon which it is put. It does not raise the price upon beef, or pork packed in Chicago, or wheat sold in Chicago, for we do not import these, but on what we do import. On similar things manufactured in this country, tariff raises the price and makes them cost more to the consumer. And yet this tax is said to benefit the laboring man. How can a man be benefited by a tax that begins at the crown of his head and taxes everything he wears down to the soles of his feet.

So far as it is necessary to raise money to carry on the government, to pay the pensions of the gallant men who fought for its preservation, the people willingly pay the tax; but when you tax the people more you are robbing the people of money that belongs to them. This collection of surplus revenue has been going on for some years, and although the amount thus far collected has, to some extent, been reduced by paying bonds at an enormous premium, there still remains in the treasury $115,000,000. How can you have an honest government with this amount in the treasury for which it has no legitimate use? Everybody who can suggest some scheme for spending this money goes to work to do so. Appropriations are made that are disgraceful. Our forefathers mentioned that we should have an honest, frugal, economical, republican, democratic government. They never intended that we should collect $115,000,000 and then squander it extravagantly in order to get rid of the surplus.

How can this surplus be reduced? The answer is plain; reduce the taxes. Now the issue is fairly made. The democrats say reduce the taxes. Of all the inventions ever devised to shift the burden of taxation from the rich man's shoulders onto the shoulders of the poor man, this tariff tax is the most ingenious and insidious.

Now, my good people, I am going to stop, in order that the grand man who is your candidate for governor may be heard.

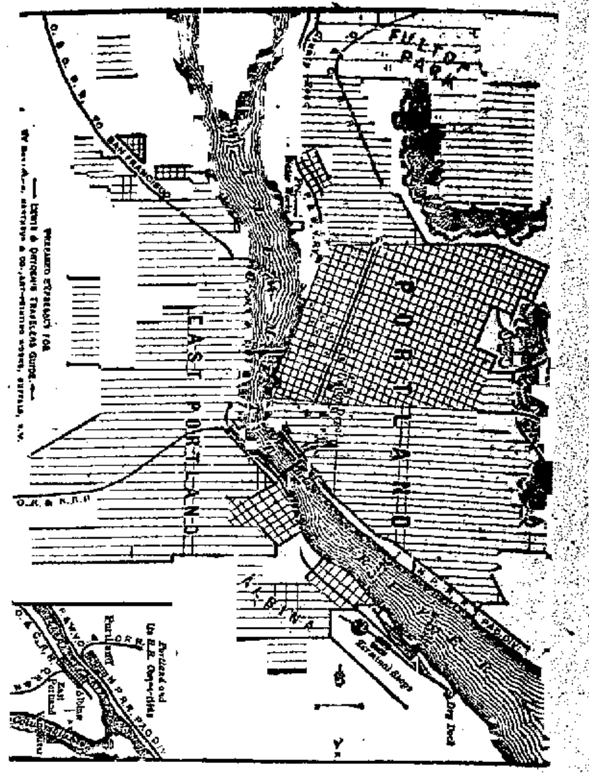
Judge Thurman then retired, amid volleys of cheers. Large overflow meetings were held, at which speeches were made by Representatives Mills, Wilson and others.

Are you sad, despondent, gloomy?
Are you sore distressed?
Listen to the welcome bidding—
"Be at rest."
Have you aches and pains unnumbered,
Poisoning life's Golden Cup?
Think not there is no balm in Gilead, and
"Give it up."
A Golden Remedy awaits you—
Golden not alone in name—
Reach, oh, suffering one, and grasp it,
Health reclaim.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It stands alone as the great "blood purifier," "strength renewer" and "health restorer" of the age. The Liver it regulates, removing all impurities. The Lungs it strengthens, cleansing and nourishing them. The whole system it builds up, supplying that above all other things most needed—pure, rich blood.

FULTON PARK

The Largest, Sightliest and Best Improved Tract ever placed upon the market, consisting of One Thousand Choice Residence Lots, 50x100 each, situated one mile south of Portland, in the Growing Direction of the City, and only seven minutes' ride from the Postoffice. Fare five cents.



AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER.

One Hundred Elegantly Finished, Modern Design Dwellings, ranging in value from $1,000 to $5,000 each, to be Given Away with the property. In addition to the above, $100,000 is to be Expended in Roadways, Boulevards, and in Clearing and Beautifying the Property.

UNIFORM PRICE OF LOTS $400 EACH.

The Greatest Building Enterprise Ever Inaugurated in the World, affording to each purchaser the full value of the original investment, and a small fortune to one in every ten of the whole number.

SOME OF ITS ADVANTAGES.

FULTON PARK contains no swamps, no ravines, no fractional lots, no imperfect drainage system, no ineligible building lots, no steep grades and no rugged hills. It has one hundred beautiful residences now under way; is to be all cleared, ready for the plow, and has the best and cheapest transportation system on the Pacific coast.

NO BLANKS—NO POSTPONEMENT.

The award of houses will positively take place as advertised, at the Mechanics' Pavilion, Portland, Oregon, November 15, 1888, under the supervision of purchasers.

SPECIAL GUARANTEE.

All those purchasing lots in FULTON PARK addition to the city of Portland on or before September 15th, 1888, can, if so disposed, on making the final payment as provided in the terms below, have the whole of the purchase price refunded, less twelve and a half per cent. Thus we actually warrant the poorest lot in the whole tract to be worth $350. Remember that the option to buy or sell is invested solely in the purchaser. If you secure a house and lot worth $6000—as some of the purchasers will—we are obliged to convey it to you for $400; and on the other hand, if you secure a lot worth, in your opinion, less than the amount you paid, we obligate ourselves to take it back for the sum of $350. In addition to this unprecedented offer, we will give $5000 cash for a choice of the houses secured, ten days after the award is made. If you wish to avail yourself of this, the most liberal land offer ever made in the world, send in your applications at once.

TERMS.

Fifty dollars down, and the balance ($350) in fourteen monthly payments of $25 each, commencing September 1st, 1888, and ending October 1st, 1889. At least $125 must be paid in by each purchaser on or before the first day of November, in order to take part in the award of houses. A discount of five per cent will be allowed on full cash payments. Tickets entitling holders to free transportation to and from FULTON PARK by rail or carriage can be had upon application.

For lithographic maps, showing design of houses, as well as lots upon which they are to be erected, and all other information, call on or address

PACIFIC LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Agents,
J. T. FLYNN, Manager,
No. 46 Washington Street, Portland, Or.
Reference: MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

[illegible]

POPULATION IN 1880, 720. IN 1888, 10,000.

Assessed value of property, $6,555,433. No city indebtedness. Syndicate capital, $8,000,000. Erecting mill capacity, 300,000 feet lumber daily. Other mills, output daily, 550,000 feet. $500,000 to be expended in new car and machine shops. $100,000 Hotel File just completed. More hotel accommodations required. Electric Light, Water Works, Motor and Street Car Railroads, etc. Wheat Elevators and Double Capacity Coal Bunkers to be erected. Extensive building improvements in all parts of the city. Real estate market firm and steadily advancing. Parties seeking investments in A WIDE AWAKE CITY please call at my office, and examine my list of city and country property. Carriage free to show property. Correspondence solicited.

George [illegible] Traver,
29jlm FIFE HOTEL BLOCK, OVER TRADERS' BANK.

EDUCATIONAL.

WASCO INDEPENDENT ACADEMY,
THE DALLES, OREGON.

SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR UNIVERSITIES in Oregon, University of California, Yale, Harvard, and others, or for business, or students may graduate here in Classical, Scientific or Normal courses.
Best instruction in Elocution, Music and Art.
Write for Catalogue to
3jy2m d&w R. H. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

ST. HELEN'S HALL
A Boarding and Day School for Girls.
The Rt. Rev. B. Wistar Morris, Founder & Rector
The Twentieth Year begins Sept. 12, 1888.
An able and experienced corps of teachers. Best advantages in Music, Literature, Languages and Art, Home care and thorough instruction. For further information address
13jymt MISS RODNEY, Portland, Or.

COOK'S MUSICAL INSTITUTE
Will Open Sept. 3d.
Pupils should arrange for hours as early as possible. Competent teachers for beginners on the Piano, at reasonable rates.
Classes in Thoroughbass, Harmony and Sight Singing will be organized.
Address: E. COOK, Principal.

The best
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PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE,
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Perfect equipment, thorough instruction, established reputation, growing popularity. *Business, Shorthand, Common School and Penmanship Departments.* Students admitted at any time. Catalogue and specimens of penmanship sent free.
J. A. WESCO, Sec'y. A. P. ARMSTRONG, Prin.

WHITMAN COLLEGE.
FULL COLLEGE COURSE. ALSO SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY COURSES. Academic department prepares for any college, for teaching or business. Superior conservatory of music. Instructions in Art, Elocution and Modern Languages. Eleven professors and teachers and 190 students. Ladies' boarding hall. Young men's hall being built. Fall term opens September 3, 1888. Write for catalogue to A. J. ANDERSON, A. M., Ph. D., President, 404 East Main st., Walla Walla, W. T. 11jy12m:w4

SPOKANE COLLEGE,
SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.
FACULTY—A full corps of experienced teachers.
CURRICULUM—Five Courses of Study.
PREPARATORY and NORMAL DEPARTMENT, with Courses of Study.
BUSINESS COLLEGE.
MUSIC, ART and ELOCUTION—A Special Teacher for each.
FACILITIES—Unsurpassed for Instruction.
DELIGHTFUL HOME—Health and Christian Influences.
Fall Term Opens Sept. 4.
Send for Catalogue.
9alm A. E. LASHER, President.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
A Boarding and Day School for Young Men and Boys,
Will open for the Fall Term Sept. 13, 1888.
An entire change in the faculty. D. S. PULFORD, A. M., of Racine College, will be Head Master, assisted by E. P. YOUNG, A. M., late Superintendent of Public Schools at Tacoma, and a corps of other competent teachers.
Discipline strict, pleasant home life, comfortable rooms. Building heated with furnaces, supplied with hot and cold water, baths, etc.
For further particulars address
D. S. PULFORD, Head Master,
15a tf Wash. College, Tacoma, W. T.

EDUCATIONAL.

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A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Excellent advantages, thorough instruction, refinement and culture. The Christmas term opens on Thursday, September 13, 1888.
For information and catalogue address
Mrs. Lemuel H. Wells,
4jyt Tacoma, Wash Ter.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
SEATTLE, W. T.
AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE it was re-enacted that "all persons attending the Territorial University from outside of King county, during each school year shall have deducted from their tuition the actual cost of their going to and returning from said University to their respective homes."
The next term will begin August 20, 1888.
For new catalogue, showing prosperous school, with low rates of tuition, and giving full information, address T. M. GATCH, President.

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP with complete stock of tools, etc. 9 houses and lots, situated in one of the best localities in Oregon. Address R. K. J., care Oregonian. 31jl2d3tw

[illegible]
EUGENE CITY.
Next session begins on Monday, the 17th of September, 1888.
Free scholarships from every county in the state. Apply to your County Superintendent.
Four Courses: Classical, Scientific, Literary and a short English Course in which there is no Latin, Greek, French or German. The English is preeminently a Business Course.
For Catalogues or other information, address
20alm J. W. JOHNSON, President.

[illegible]
Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Course, Manual Training and Agricultural School, under the careful supervision of the Benedictine Fathers and a competent corps of instructors.
The school has been enlarged and the faculty increased, and it is now one of the most complete institutions of learning in the state. A 1500-acre farm, including vineyards, orchards, vegetable and floral gardens, affords the widest scope for agricultural training. The Benedictine Brothers include skilled tradesmen of nearly every handicraft, whose workshops attached to the school give splendid opportunities for practical manual training. The board is the best that can be afforded, all supplies for the table being furnished fresh from the school farm and garden. Climate and scenery are unsurpassed, there being no record of sickness in the college. For particulars write to Rev. Barnabas Held, O. S. B. Director Mt. Angel College, Marion Co., Oregon. 7alm-w4

Established 1884
BALTIMORE MARKET,
G. COVACH & CO.,
290 First Street, near Columbia.
Only market in the northwest carrying a complete outfit of gear and men for Columbia River, Puget Sound and Deep Sea Fishing. Prepared to fill unlimited orders, country or city, for fresh and salt water
FISH, OYSTERS, POULTRY & GAME.
Orders promptly filled. City orders delivered free.
18alm GIVE US A CALL.

THE BEST "SIMONDS" X-CUT SAWS.
CRESCENT GROUND
Wholesale and Retail.
DAYTON & HALL, Portland.

MR. BLAINE'S

The President's C

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The Additional Legislation
Calculated to Paralyze
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LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 25.
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New York Calls for
NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—
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MR. BLAINE'S OPINIONS.

The President's Course Absurd and Inconsistent.

IT IS DUE TO A PETULANT WHIM.

The Additional Legislation Unnecessary, and Calculated to Paralyze Railroad Interests—The History of the Case.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug 25—The second public address of Mr Blaine on the political issues of the campaign was delivered here tonight. Mr. Blaine spoke substantially as follows:

I did not happen to have an opportunity of reading the full text of President Cleveland's message on the fisheries until this morning, and with all due respect to the chief executive of the nation, I must say that, considering all the circumstances, it is the most extraordinary document that ever was sent from the White house to the capitol. Here are the main facts of the issue between Canada and the United States, or, perhaps, to speak more exactly, between Great Britain and the United States, in respect to the fisheries. It was our belief, still is, that after the articles of treaty at Washington relating to the fisheries had expired, the Canadian government behaved in an unneighborly, unseemly and unjust manner towards our fishermen in refusing them rights which they had long enjoyed by prescription. In order to bring the government of the Dominion to a just appreciation of the subject, congress authorized the president in the spring of 1887, to adopt as his policy one of suitable retaliation, directing, among other things, that whenever and so long as American vessels were deprived of commercial privileges in ports of Canada, Canadian vessels should be deprived of like privileges in the ports of the United States. This, if I may indulge in appropriate slang, was a genuine tit for tat policy, in which the punishment was admirably fitted to the crime. President Cleveland declined to enforce the policy, and allowed outrage after outrage upon our fishing vessels to go unredressed. He was bent on some form of negotiation with England, even against the express will and wish of the United States senate, and in defiance of the large share in the treaty making power, which the constitution assigns to the senate. Finally, without the consent of the senate, and practically against its protest, the president organized to frame a treaty that should settle all points of dispute. He thus gave what was never intended by the constitution—a partisan side to an international discussion. It was never designed by the founders of our government that intercourse with foreign nations should be conducted by republicans or by democrats, or by whigs or by federals. It should be by the nation as a whole.

Why should the railways of the United States that annually transport fifty millions of Canadian goods in transit, be deprived of their business and endure a large loss on account of a sudden whim of the president? Why should the transit from Detroit, Buffalo and New York, over both American and Canadian rails be suspended when it has no relation whatever to the fishery question? Why should the large traffic between Quebec and Montreal on one hand, and Portland on the other, by which Portland becomes the winter port of Canada, be summarily stopped at the caprice of the president, because of his chagrin over the course of an independent, but, as he considers it, a refractory senate? Is it the design of the president to make the fishing question odious by embarrassing commercial relations and commercial exchange along 3000 miles of frontier, and to inflict on American communities a needless and vexatious and a perilous confusion of trade? If congress will give him the enactments which he asked he will give them retaliation until they cry "Hold! Enough!"

After all, fellow citizens, is not the president's position a mere political device to divert the attention of the American people from his free trade message and from the Mills tariff bill? Is not bluster on the fisheries to be the plan of campaign for the democratic party? Are not permits for bravado to be issued by the political agents of the administration, marked on the back "Good till after the first Tuesday in November?"

We have our partisan differences at home, and settle them on our own soil in our own way, but towards all foreign powers on the globe, we should present one united, indivisible American republic. But this was not done. The treaty was launched as a democratic partisan measure rather than a patriotic American measure, and the London papers have been following their usual vocation of eulogizing the democracy and abusing the republican party with greatly increased vituperation against the republican party ever since it was found that the senate was bent on maintaining the national dignity.

It is plainly apparent from the text of the constitution itself that the wise men who framed it intended that the ordinary legislative power should be committed to the majority, however small, but no treaty could be framed without the overwhelming support of public opinion. They provided, therefore, that it should require, in all cases, two-thirds of the senate to ratify a treaty, but despite this, the national administration went ahead regardless of results, and negotiated a treaty so repugnant to the American instinct of two-thirds of the senate that it was absolutely rejected by a majority vote. What then? At the first rebound the president has leaped so far over on the other side that he asks authority to cripple all our commercial relations with Canada from Passamaquoddy bay to Vancouver's island. Having for three years offered to waive the rights of our fishermen and the national dignity at the same time, the president desires now to cross over to the other side of the question and out-Herod Herod in his demands for redress. He seems eager to-day to discharge a whole battery of Krupp guns on the question, when last year a blank cartridge from a pocket pistol would have settled the whole affair.

After subjecting the country, month after month, to the humiliation of an unprecedented surrender, the president's supporters, with the zeal of new converts, or rather with the extravagant enthusiasm of pretenders, are now manifesting a renewed, and deep, and keen sense of the wrongs we have experienced from Great Britain in Canada on the matter of the fisheries. They second the president's extraordinary surrender, and, in the slang of the democratic leaders, they are "thirsting for Canada's gore." The democratic papers were but a short time ago telling Massachusetts and Maine that their contemptible little question over a few codfish on the banks of Newfoundland was not worth consideration in the national congress, and that if they kept annoying the country about it, they would in the end drive congress into giving the full market of the United States to all the fishermen in the dominion.

My friends, history repeats itself. Let me call your attention to a remarkable parallel between the course of President Cleveland and the course of President Johnson, after he returned to the democracy, in a more weighty negotiation with England than that relating to the fisheries. You will readily remember that under instructions from Andrew Johnson, our minister to England, the late Reverdy Johnson, negotiated a treaty designed to settle the Alabama claims. It was negotiated with Lord Clarendon, the foreign secretary of England, and is known as the Johnson Clarendon treaty. It was communicated to the senate just before the expiration of Johnson's term, and the senate had it under consideration when President Grant was inaugurated. It was rejected with emphasis and indignation, just as the senate has now rejected the fisheries treaty. A few months later, President Grant sent to congress a communication on the whole subject of the Alabama claims. Referring to the Johnson Clarendon treaty, he used these weighty words: "Believing that a treaty thus misconstrued in scope and inadequate in its provisions would not have produced the hearty, cordial sentiment on the pending question which alone is consistent with the relations which I now desire to have firmly established between the United States and Great Britain, I regard the action of the senate in rejecting the treaty to have been wisely taken in the interest of peace, and a necessary step in the direction of perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries. A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under the restraint of settlement, which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor the grave sense of the grievance which they have sustained."

In his next annual communication President Grant recommended to congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the ownership of the several Alabama claims on notice to the representative of her majesty's government at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United States, so that the government should have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain. The result, you know, was that the British government proposed a joint commission on all claims between the countries, and that President Grant, unlike President Cleveland, secured the assent of the senate before appointing commissioners in return, and the joint commission made a statement which, on the whole, was satisfactory to both parties. This was brought about to the honor of both nations, in consequence of the firm position assumed by President Grant. Why could not a like attitude to-day on the part of the president produce a like result? peacefully, honorably, and to the lasting advantage of both nations.

The truth is, my friends, the democratic party has never been fortunate in contracting diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain. The English partiality for the democratic party is not difficult to explain. It is so not solely because the democracy are a free trade party, and now are proposing to open our home market for the benefit of British manufacturers at the expense of the American working men, but it is that in every negotiation with the democratic administration, England has succeeded in obtaining the prize, the result which she desired.

[The latter part of Mr. Blaine's speech failed to reach the Pacific coast offices. It became "side-tracked" at some point, and before it could be found the general Associated Press office gave "good night," and the Western Union offices were closed. The last file of the speech left the speaker in the midst of America's contention with Great Britain over the Pacific Northwest.]

New York Calls for More Fruit.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—During the entire week no sales of California fruits have taken place in the auction rooms here, and the buyers have been forced to purchase that which has been sent from the middle west. Some handsome Bartlett pears have been received and put on the market here at $5, $5 50 and $6 per box. It is regretted that while 23 cars of California fruits sold in Chicago this week according to catalogues received here, New York has had none. This creates dissatisfaction among jobbers who are unable to supply customers. The people here want more be it from California, Oregon or elsewhere.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Aug 25.

Merchandise received for to arrive by rail: 1 carload lard, 1 car bacon, 2 cars nails, 84 kegs horse nails, 234 bxs axes, 2 cars iron bars, 1 carload wire rope, 601 pkgs railroad material, 1 car buggies, 7 bdls wagon springs, 5 cts buckets, 18 pkgs plumber's material, 32 pkgs woodenware, 94 pks hardware, 15 pkgs tinware, 7 pkgs stove fixtures, 119 pkgs furniture, 21 cs clothing, 19 cs domestics, 53 cs dry goods, 64 pkgs glassware, 33 cs drugs, 92 pkgs tobacco, 5 cs cigars, 7 cs cigarettes, 20 cs oil clothing, 11 rolls carpet and 16 rolls oil cloth, 228 cs boots and shoes, 10 bales bags, 650 bxs soda, 12 bxs soap, 712 pkgs white lead, 30 bxs looking glass, 25 pkgs tent material, 106 bdls crowbars and 111 bbls whisky.

Exports per steamer Oregon included 5114 ctls wheat, 1860 bbls flour, 3609 ctls oats, 1000 ctls bran, 2000 ctls millstuff, 83,231 lbs wool, 15 M ft lumber, 2000 bdls laths, 12 cs teasets, 24 cs woolens, 5 cs dry goods, 2 cs cigars, 4 cs cigarettes, 8 pkgs tobacco, 11 cs dried fruit, 4 pkgs machinery, 7 cs cartridges, 1108 bars bullion, 84¼ tons scrap iron, 21 cs patent medicine, 30 bdls ptg paper, 1 cs hats, 1 cs glassware, 4 cs shoes, 1¼ tons metal, 13 bales rags, 1 cs baking powder, 1 cwt crockery, 1 iron safe, 1 pkg woodenware, 4 ore buckets, 5 bx ores, 6 rolls leather, 4 pkgs hardware, 2 millstones, 5 cs fish and 220 cs canned goods.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty four hours: 8105 ctls wheat, 822 bbls flour, 10 sks potatoes, 134,117 lbs wool, 735 lbs hides, 5 pkgs butter, 34 bxs eggs, 5 cars and 706 bxs fruit, 1375 lbs hops, 57 head cattle and 53 hogs.

WHEAT—The market was off again. Chicago and New York showed weakness to day, while San Francisco took a big tumble on foreign advices indicating lower prices.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, August 25, 1888. Persons calling for these letters will please state the dates on which they are advertised. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST

Anderson Mrs Th
Apperson, Miss Daisy

Buckley, Mrs Emma
Bryant, Miss Ida
Birgart, Mrs O H
Bovry Mrs John
Bickstrom, Miss Christie
Burke, Miss Libbie
Barnard Miss Agnes M
Baldwin, Mrs Rose
Manta, Miss Carrie
Bain Miss Lonnie
Brown, Mrs Ellen
Burbank, Mrs J E
Briggs, Mrs C E

Caldwell Mrs P I
Cawood, Mrs E
Collins Mrs Odile
Collins, Miss Albe
Collins, Mary E
Conlin, Miss Sadie
Cox, Tabitha
Costillo, Mrs
Castille Mrs Pena
Carmack, Minthi
Carmack, Mrs S E

Delham, Miss C M
Dobse, Miss Nellie
Doyle, Miss Mary A
Dodson Miss C R
Donaldson Mrs Wm
Davis Mrs H S
Daly, Miss Ida M
Darling, Miss Mary B

Enge Mrs H P
Embru, Emma D
Eriksen, Miss Kate
Eykola, Miss Sofia
Evans, Mrs H Z

Foye, Mrs F A 2
Foss, Miss Della
Foster, Mrs Ida
Fruman, Miss Kate
Farrell, Miss Mary

Grant Miss Nellie
Guston, Neby

Hanson, Miss Edna
Hosack, Mrs W H
Hulett, Miss Lilly
Huestis, Miss Nettie
Hand, Mrs Fred

Ikeman, Mrs Alma L

Jolly, Mrs C H

Jackson Mrs Clara

Klehn, Miss Mary
Kane Miss Vina M
Kamp Miss Nellie

Lingvist Matilda 2
Lyons, Miss Alice
Lebo Mrs Charlot
Lange, Mrs R
Lee, Mrs F A

Mershom Mrs Emily R 3
Meyer Mrs Caty C 2
Mitchell Miss Frankie
Marks Miss Lena
Macdonald, Beatris
Miller, Miss May
Murphy Clara

Nygaard, Miss Larsine

O Donald, Miss Ella
O Donal, Miss

Prog Mrs J
Paterson Mrs Sam
Patek Mrs Anna
Porter, Miss Cornelia

Qua Miss Maggie

Robson Miss Kate
Raum, Mrs Geo E

Stark, Miss Mary
Sjottmoud Miss Amanda
Sedlak, Mrs Anna
Shield Tillie
Sheldon, Mrs C I
Simpson Mrs G W

Tilton Miss Kate
Todd Mrs John
Tubbs, Mrs F A
Taylor, Mrs M M
Thayer, Miss Margery
Thompson, Mrs Clara

Vorgt Miss Ora
Vaughn Mrs Alice B
Vickers, Miss Nellie

Wood, Mrs Bell
Wlackmeister, Dora E
Wells Mrs A J
Wickstrand, Miss Hanna
Willis Miss Ida 2
Wolcka, Miss Alma
Wheeler, Mrs Lizzie
Wills Miss Ida
Walker, Miss Constance

MEN'S LIST

Anderson, H O
Anderson, Anton
Andrews, B H
Artman, Philip
Amunson, Karl

Brogan, Martin
Bream, Jas
Bolm, Gus
Barber, All Cross
Burnett, F M
Berker, Jos
Beamish, Richard
Byom, A I
Byom, I I
Brown Howard
Browne, John
Brown, George
Brown J
Bristow, J W
Blum Bros
Blake, A S
Boyd I F
Boyce, James

Crawford J G
Caldwell, D P
Caldwell, Prof H W
Caldwell, J
Clark W H
Clarkson, Watson
Clark, Dan
Cady, L J
Carothon Jas B
Cummin Fred
Cramer Mr
Cummin, F G 2
Cummins D W
Charles J
Conover, Frg
Cooper Morgan
Caroll, Wm

Delving J R
Drew, W I
Drew, Lewis 2
Dreisback, Sam
Drew, Geo A
Donohue Tom
[illegible] I S
Davis S H
Davis Enoch
Daingerfield F

Ericson, Chas T
Engelke, Geo G
Ellis, Harry D
Evans Cloud

Flint Prof A D 2
Fuller C E
Franklin, I
Fleming F
Elifer Geo
Fitzhugh, J K
Fitch, E F
Forbes Eug
Foy Robt
French, Jas

Gisler, John
Geary, Walter S
Givens, O B
Giddings Wm M
Giddings, Wm
Grun, H
Gruber, John L
Grunther, B R

Hyde Van
Hadly, B F

Hemphill, Lewis
Haddock, Wm
Heiler, H A
Hoffmann, F A
Hopkirk, Jas
Hufford, W S
Hardy, W H
Henrikson, Ascel
Hille, R F
Hutcherson, Geo
Holgen, C F
Hunt & Baker
Hersut E A
Hall, W A
Irvin Rev Wm

Joutlen N H
Jarvis Edgar D
Jacoby W A
James Wm Paul
Jones, Geo
Jones, Robt

Kerby, Robt
Kroger, Heinrich
Kennedy, D L 2
Kothenbeutel, P 2

Lunden, P O
Ladanee, Jos
Latterett, G H
Lateroot Dave
Logue Wm
Lippelt, G H
Liglstn, B W
Lock Box B
LeVolly C C
Lewis, S H

Myers S S
Marsen Geo
Madden, Master Jas S 2
Mantle Harry
Meyer Jos K
Mitchell Billie
Montandon A
Muller Gustav
Martin J I
McCumber Gill
McCormick S P
McKenzie Arch
McAllister, F J
McFarland, W I
McNichol Mast J
Moriarty Tom
Morale Gastano
Mesill J
Miller, Meredith

Nagle David
Nesler, Martin 2
Norton Dr Geo S

Owens, Robt J 2
O Donnell, Wm
O Brien J H
Osgood, Stacey W

Pawlovske, A
Pender Jas
Pierce, Delos
Poole, Jas
P O Box 630-2
Portland Machine Co
Parks, G F
Prevost, Fred 2
Pratt D W
Plymale, Walt

Porter, Judge J
Remdle, Orlle L
Ryder J A
Rhodes, Frank
Ray, J W
Radebaugh, J M
Renn, Dr Chas G
Renn, Chas C
Reano, Jas
Roe J L
Roe F J
Rothschild A
Rock N Harvey
Rock, W B
Rosebrook, W H
Rossman, A H

Storr, Evelyn J 2
Stevens, Waldo
Spears Wm
Swarbour, Elle
Swan, Frank B
Seymour, D C
Sepmiett, Peter
Surrey, Robt
Sutherland, E F
Shirelon, Chas
Streeter, H H
Stamdler, Geo
Steel Hon W I
San Fran Bakery
Simpson & Rosenthal
Snell, John
Snooks, G I
Schofield Jas
Schneiborgan J
Simmons, S H
Schmalz R
Schwecherger, J
Smidt, I C
Smith, Charley
Smith Charley A
Stephen Mr

Tese, Oscar
Tarrelo Jas
Turpin, Dick
Turney Lewis C
Taylor Charley
Thomas J G

Vancaster H
Van John
Virgil, Edwin

Wood Z J
Webb J H
Wray, Chas
Washington Mat
Wells, John
Wise, Geo
Wise Frank
Wiklund, L
Witherwax, H
Wintlin, W B
Winans, H A
Willin, F H
Wolfe, Joseph
Woodman, Geo E
Warnuke, Louis
Ward, F
Warner, F J
Ward, Ed
Watson, R M
Watkins, W H
White, Louis
Whipple, Hank
Wheeler, Loyd A
Wilson, Henry
Williams, R E

PACKAGES

Anderson, Henry
Boyd, W H
Burk, J H
Baldwin, T R
Bohn, Gus
Cross, C M
Culberson, Dr J W
Erickson, Wm
Enwayat, W
Fennis, H S
Griffiths, E
Herbert, Miss Francis

Hunter, Miss Rosa 2
Harris, A L
Johnson, J L
Mirtiznone, Edward
Miner, J M
Malde, Rosmus
McKenell, A
Noble, Miss B E
Porter, Agnes
Sloblsky, Rosio
Young, Mrs E H

C. W. ROBY, P. M

HOSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
For the Tired Brain
from over-exertion. Try it.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

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P A Harvey, Nebraska
F Robbison, Spokane
Adam Dell, Walla Walla
J B Foley, do
A Seal do
I Miller do
P Hansen Wallula
J J Westman, Boston
F P Davenport, do
O W Naylor, do
I Fairweather, S Diego
J C Whiting do
G Mason, Sir Chester
F C Doyle, Kansas City
J Fitzgerald, W T
M Reed Farmington
F Gouldston, Skamania
G F Bilden Spokane
Geo Bilden, do
Wort Bilden, do
Miss Gerhardt do
F Starkness Wisconsin
P Riesen & f, Milwaukee
O C Bushnell Kingman
F McNalley, Wash T
G W Jack Chapman
A M Lane Weston
M N Olmstead Kansas
A A Ford, do
E Bikewell do
J Hincline Wash T
H K Kerthley Marshall
P Sexton Leadville
J H Briscoe, do
I D Blair Astoria
J Hess, do
A Hess do
I Fritch do
S H Holland Wisconsin
O Becker New York
I Barker Oakdale
G Morgan do
I Barker Farmington
W H Connett, Toronto
J A Miller do
A P Elliott Scappoose
S A D Camp Iowa

C A Roberts, Nevada
G Wakeford San Fran
S B Graham do
T H Slover, do
P Hartwin, do
W Crotters, do
H Mutch, do
H Dood w & d do
H Hagedon & f, do
A Beck do
M a Lauscher & c do
Miss Ampen do
S Hitchins do
C Hartman do
C Zimmerman, do
G F Fricke do
G Billard, do
J F Olivan do
G W Allen do
C Carlton, Norway
J Ashby Salem
A Conklin Michigan
F Boamer & s Spring V
B T McAfee do
H W Henderson do
T McIntosh N P R R
J J Jones Palmyra
M N Crowell, Fremont
N W Cornett Dunlapp
J Weir, Toronto
F Weir, do
E Marlowe Denver
S Hitchens San Fran
F Armstrong do
I F Boller do
A E Phillips Los Angeles
A J Chrylyn do
C F Ainsworth, Minnesota
I Fritch Jr do
E Herring do
J Easterhouse do
P Ahorn do
J Gos[illegible] do
W N Libby, Nebraska
F W Stipp Seattle
W Eshelman do
Miss Nordstrom Sweden

MERCHANTS

G Cole Hungarian band
A Wertheimer do
F Rosner do
J Corcoran do
M Carlo do
B Smithers do
F Schusterman do
I Haase do
A Dubelow do
A Logar do
W Kadl Jr do
H Schmidt, do
F Spiller, do
C Hobbie do
N H Hauch, do
A Buchan do
S Backman, do
G Goldsmith, do
I Vernon do
W Deans, Spokane
H J Mair Dallas
W C Tackie, do
F Kuehnel do
T Frummer, Seattle
Wm Dort do
F C Ward & w California
S Hill do
J A Power do
Miss Farrer do
E Christew do
Mrs O Brien & 3 c Albany
W H Jamison, Roseburg
J Wachelmheimer, Tacoma
J C Hewitt do
T D Humble Albany
C S Goodwin do
C J Hartman do
F Richards, Victoria
I Coleman do

R W Jackson San Fran
C Dastnow do
H Moulton do
Miss M J Wallace do
Mrs Golden do
A Anderson, do
L C Boules, do
F Burnes do
C Spear do
W McRae Auckland N Z
A Adeno Rome Italy
J Bradley & c, Walla Walla
C O Malley Pendleton
J B Robertson Tacoma
O W Osborne do
A I Cooper do
N C Ferham, do
J Minger do
F Morgan do
I Chambers San Fran
B I Hall Boston
J H Howitt & w Whatcom
A Alfred Seattle
C Hartungel Illinois
G Frazier Tacoma
J F Stichl Illinois
G Larke Albany
F Stewart Kansas
J R Vannaster Iowa
C Roltz Kansas
C I Rodman & w Kansas
F McCleary & w, do
M J Van Dom, do
C C Jackson, Seattle
F C Hartman & fm do
T D Quigley do
J Schmidt do
T Hughes Montana
I H Bagley, do

QUIMBY

D F Worley Idaho
J B Walter do
Miss M Witt, Goldendale
Miss Alma Hoyt, Kansas
Mrs M A McAfee, Aringt
H Chelsey, Colo Spr
J B King Tacoma
A S Johnson, do
D Dowd, do
S S Roberts, do
M P Mayer do
W G Wheeler, do
F Woods & f do
Jno Belander do
W Vail, do
P Baris do
D Doyle do
H K Farrand do
M Gilbert Scappoose
R S Munger do
S Mason do
W H Edwards do
W Hull, do
C Harrington do
R D McKay, N P R R
W S Burrell, City
W Matthews, Chicago

T F Scanlon Arkansas
W B Hooper, do
W B Hooper do
Mrs E Byers, The Dalles
S Oldman do
A Harris Montague
W H Shattuck O R & N
J H Simmons Omaha
J P Pollard Astoria
F Bulan Victoria B C
W G Yancy, Limestone
W Nelson St Helens
M Kell Dakota
C H Elder Syracuse N Y
R Nicholson do
K K Kennedy, do
L M Flinn do
A Hammond do
J Fisher, Omaha
C A Gale Kansas
J C Lamm & w do
J Illie do
W McDougall, Singer
I I [illegible] O R & N
Frank Grace New York
B Rowbottom Woodburn

ST CHARLES

M Smith, Seattle
A Munch do
Mrs Simpson Or City
Miss Simpson do
E M Friddle & f, Cape H
W F Dugan, Salem
Mrs J F Andrews, do
J H Corader Jr, St Louis
C R Hopley Ft Worth
R C Jonas & w Memphis
I C Tarry Ind
M S Connellan San Fran
Miss Gray Astoria
Miss Hupler, do
W Blakener St Helens
F Hood Tacoma
M McCollender Knappton
W Scott Skamokawa
C W Brooks, O R & N
A A Whitney Ohio
V C Hayes Portland
L Kershberg, Victoria
Mrs D Lewis, Oakland
B J Grosse, Freeport
A L Watson, do
T O Brien & w Seattle

J Hanson Newberg
F J Parker & w Yaquina
J F Heusaker Turners
M J Connor Warren
Miss J E Andrews, Chicago
H B [illegible] do
A C Hays Selo
M K Mill San Fran
P J Sullivan do
J C Sullivan do
Miss K B Haight, N J
G W Bell Salem
W Y Thornburg Skamokawa
D H Johnson Ellensburg
W Frazier Portland
F D Sullivan, do
J A Rice & w, Helena
F P Thompson, Astoria
F C Reed do
W H Brundage & w, K C
C Thomas & w San Fran
W Sanders Eugene
C M Huller Pittsburg
A C Brundage & w, K C
A G Chutter Astoria
F Lewis, do

ESMOND.

Irving Emerson, Hartford
H H Crane San Francisco
G W Krall St Louis
F R Ford Philadelphia
S A Wolf, Gettysburg
C D Walters, Fresno
J F Risley Oswego
Col Craighill, Baltimore
Mrs S C Hastings Astoria
A P Fuller & w, LaGrande
M B Gunul, Caldwell
D Dounley, Chicago
T S Norwell, Boston
C B Kuman & w, N Y
J H Conrades Jr, St Louis
J D Fry & wf Tacoma
Miss M Ryan Concord
Mrs C J Badger St Paul
I A Dohoman Jr Pittsburg
L T Turner Seattle
W W Brownell, and wife Woodland
Jacques Tarino Paris

M J Hunt, San Francisco
D Baird and wf St Louis
Miss Andrews, St Louis
Miss C J Campbell Phila
F H Layhed Faribault
O L Curry, Jr Portland
S B Wade, C Bluffs
Maj Post Washington
G A Lodule Riparia
S P Wadley & w Ind olis
F J Parker, Walla Walla
F Cook & w Avoca, Ia
W P Mason Ellensburg
G P Bates Omaha
P O Lazende & w, N Orleans
Miss H M Arpers, Concord
Minnie Hooper C Rapids
P D Laidlow, San Fran
B Davis, St Paul
J R Tapscott Red Bluff
E F Brownell Woodland
G P Magee, Woodland
Maj Lotten Paris

GILMAN

Miss J F Lenard San Jose
H S Bartlett S F
N Anderson Skamokway
J Lindberg, do
M P Callander Knappton
A Simon S F
J Craig Illinois
C H Stoltz S F
Theo M[illegible] S F
M T Tichnor Baker City
F N B Moore Jr Chicago
B Hart S F
J A Swift, U S A

I F Molr Spokane Falls
Jacob Joyce, do
G I Covoyer The Dalles
C W Jones do
T J P [illegible] Astoria
S Hartman Chicago
C W Lomery do
Dr T W Sloan Arlington
S W Doyle S F
S Schontauer S F
D J Martenstien, S F
I W Ward N Y
Miss L Swift Ashland

HOLTON

T T Windsor Umatilla Jun
F J Harley, Oakland Cal
H A Ellis Salem
T J Towers, Victoria
Geo N Turner Astoria
Louis Maddock Astoria
F D Goodrich N Y
W J Stubbs S F
J G Fleming Bridal Veil
F J McGee Wodland Cal
W W Brownell & wf do

J R Boyd Spokane Falls
Paul I Mohr do
J R Rankin Hood river
A I Amtres Yuba Dam
Tennant Ford Salem
B I W Evans, Seattle
A J Neal & fm Kansas
M J Kinney Astoria
G I Mills S I
F C Anderson wf & cl Minneapolis

[illegible]

Often a person experiences extreme tired feeling and debility, and in the weakened condition of the system diseases arising from impure blood are liable to appear. To gain strength to overcome these ills, and to purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla is well known and is peculiarly adapted to the needs of the body at this season.

When I took Hood's Sarsaparilla that heaviness in my stomach left, the dullness in my head and the gloomy despondent feeling disappeared. I began to get stronger, my blood gained better circulation, the [illegible] in my hands and feet left me, and my kidneys do not bother me as before. O W HULL, Attorney at Law, Millersburg, O

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

DR. WARREN'S
VEGETABLE BITTERS.

The oldest, best and most palatable preparation of Cascara (Rhamnus Purshiana), cures Habitual Constipation and its attendant train of ills—Dyspepsia, Hemorrhoids, Anaemia, Nervous Prostration, etc.; prepares the system to withstand the attacks of all Germ Diseases, as Smallpox, Typhoid Fever, Consumption, etc., and when taken for some time in small frequently repeated doses the Ancients dream of renewed youth seems realized. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 24aug

★ Every Symptom Gone. ★

Probably there is no disease which inflicts so much continuous pain as Rheumatism. When it becomes chronic there are few more difficult to effect a cure. Over no single complaint has Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy won more brilliant victories than Rheumatism. By its use the [illegible] patient can once more use his limbs and is free from the [illegible] that have bound him perhaps for years. Mr. Frank Strait, a well known merchant of New Hampton, N. Y., says: "I suffered tortures with

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

My case was a very bad one [illegible] of the means taken gave me relief. I used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy of Rondout, N. Y., and I am entirely rid of every symptom of my trouble. Only three [illegible] brought about this wonderful result. It has [illegible] me and been of great benefit in other ways. I heartily recommend it to others suffering."

DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY
[illegible] Rondout, N. Y. [illegible]
SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, [illegible] Portland, Or
Agents.

DR. LIEBIG & CO.
Will Open an Office in Portland Sept. 23d to 28th,
FIVE DAYS ONLY—At Holton House

DR. LIEBIG'S Wonderful GERMAN Invigorator.

THE GREATEST AND BEST REMEDY [illegible] Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Failing Memory and Relaxed and Enfeebled Condition of [illegible] Organs.

It speedily cures Impotency, Early Decay, [illegible] SEMINAL WEAKNESS [illegible] the results of youthful follies and abuse or EXCESSES OF MATURITY.

It permanently prevents all unnatural loss from the system as thousands can attest who have used the Remedy in the past quarter of a century with [illegible] benefit to the public.

It is indeed a wonderful remedy, toning the nerves, strengthening the muscles, checking the waste [illegible] the whole system and restoring the [illegible] HEALTH and HAPPINESS.

There is no so many [illegible] of Weakness and the [illegible] to complication called PROSTATORRHEA with Hyperesthesia, which requires [illegible] treatment.

DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. 2 with one peculiar special treatment is the only possible cure for PROSTATORRHEA. It is MANHOOD restored and the [illegible] from age to youth.

Price of either Invigorator, $2. Case of six bottles $10. Sent to any address covered securely from observation.

Dr. Liebig & Co. treat successfully by Homeopathy every form of SPECIAL PRIVATE CHRONIC DISEASES, [illegible] drugs. [illegible] disease [illegible] ordinary [illegible] treatment. [illegible] the [illegible] Bright's Disease, Insanity [illegible] organs [illegible] liver and bladder [illegible] treated. DISEASES OF WOMEN SPEEDILY CURED.

Qualified and Responsible. Dr. Liebig & Co. [illegible] their [illegible] years of special practice.

If pimples [illegible] on the face and [illegible] Look out for the [illegible] Weakness discovered at the LIEBIG DISPENSARY [illegible] Prostatorrhea. DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. 2 is the only known remedy for the above complication Prostatorrhea.

Most powerful electric belts free to patrons.

To prove the wonderful power of the Invigorator a $2 bottle given or sent free.

Consultation free and private.

LIEBIG DISPENSARY
400 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.
Private entrance 406 Mason street [illegible] from Geary street [illegible] Kearney. Main entrance through Dispensary [illegible].

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Is entirely a vegetable preparation containing no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or other poisonous substances.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has cured hundreds of cases of Epithelioma or Cancer of the Skin, thousands of cases of Eczema, Blood Humors and Skin Diseases, and hundreds of thousands of cases of Scrofula, Blood Poison and Blood Taint.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has relieved thousands of cases of Mercurial Poisoning, Rheumatism and Stiffness of the Joints.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 27, 1888—Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen: In the early part of the present year, a bad case of blood poison appeared upon me. I began taking S. S. S. under advice of another and to-day I feel greatly improved. I am still taking the medicine and shall continue to do so until I am perfectly well. I believe it will effect a perfect cure. Yours truly,
DOC P. HOWARD,
111 West Sixth St.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7, 1888—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I was a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism for two years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took over a dozen bottles of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am sure your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease. Yours truly,
O. E. HUGHES,
Conductor C. & G. R. R.

WACO, TEXAS, May 9, 1888—Gentlemen: The wife of one of my customers was terribly afflicted with a loathsome skin disease that covered her whole body. She was confined to her bed for several years by this affliction, and could not help herself at all. She could not sleep from a violent itching and stinging of the skin. The disease baffled the skill of the physicians who treated it. Her husband began finally giving her Swift's Specific, and she commenced to improve almost immediately, and in a few weeks she was apparently well. She is now a hearty, fine-looking lady, with no trace of the affliction left. Yours very truly,
J. R. SHAW,
Wholesale Druggist, Austin Avenue.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., New York, 756 Broadway.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, ETC. FREE [illegible]
[illegible]
St. Francis [illegible]

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FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

The Oregon Fire and Marine Insurance Company
OF PORTLAND

ASSETS	$361,683 75
CASH CAPITAL	220,100 00
NET SURPLUS	94,571 93

PRINCIPAL OFFICE
Northeast Corner Second and Stark Streets

Removed to 50 Stark St.

UNION INSURANCE CO.,
Fire and Marine,
Of San Francisco.
CAPITAL - - - $750,000.
JAMES S. REED, Agent

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)	375,000
Deposit in Oregon	10,000

Proprietors Pall Mall Electric Association, London and New York.
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC CORSETS.
WONDERFUL SALES! REMARKABLE CURES!
Price, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00, according to Quality and Material.
If you cannot get them at your Store, [illegible]
SACHS BROS. & CO.
San Francisco, Sole Agents for Pacific Coast. [illegible]

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

FOR ILWACO.

STR. UNDINE

Leaves her wharf foot of Taylor street at 9 o'clock Saturday evenings. Returning leaves Ilwaco Sunday evenings 6 o'clock.

Round Trip Ticket $2. 16aff

FOR THE SEASIDE.

The O. R. & N. Company's Elegant New steamer

T. J. POTTER,

Will run on and after July 1st as follows:

[illegible]		[illegible]	
Tuesday	8 A M	Wednesday	8 A M
Thursday	8 A M	Friday	8 A M
Saturday	1 P M	Sunday	8 P M

Steamer will touch at Fort Point both ways connecting with stages for Clatsop.

A. L. MAXWELL, G. P. & T. Agent.

FOR ASTORIA! FAST TIME!

Steamer Telephone!

(Leaves foot of Alder St., Portland.)

Leave Portland.		Leave Astoria.	
Sunday	8 A M	Monday	6 00 A M.
Tuesday	7 A M	Tuesday	3 30 P M.
Wednesday	7 00 A M	Wednesday	7 00 P M.
Thursday	11 30 P M	Friday	7 00 P M.
Saturday	7 A M	Saturday	4 00 P M.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS—ROUND TRIP DAYS.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS

Direct to Tansy Point every trip except Sunday. Close connection at Astoria with Clatsop on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Fare to Astoria, [illegible] trip $1 50. Fare to Tansy Point and return $2. Fare to Ilwaco and return $2. All tickets good until September 30, 1888.

Close connections at Kalama to the Sound, at Portland with the O. & C. R. R. and Westside trains, [illegible] W. V. R. R. Vancouver and Oregon City boats and Eastern bound trains.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

Portland and Willamette Valley Railway.

To Southern Portland, Fulton Park, Palatine Hill, River [illegible] and White House at 7 50, 9 40, 9 40 a m, 11 A M, 1 15, 5 00, 6 40, 8 10 and 10 30 P M.

To Oswego 5 50, 7 10, 9 40 and 11 A M, 1 45, 5 and 8 30 P M.

Return tickets good for ten days, 15 and 25 cents. Commutation rates five and ten cents each way. Issued to residents only at these places in monthly tickets.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY TRAINS

Leave at 11 A M and 5 P M. Returning arrive at 9 A M and 4 P M.

All trains start from foot of Jefferson street only.
WILLIAM REID, Vice President.

ALBINA BOAT.

TIME-TABLE.

CYCLONE!

Leave Albina—6 30 A M, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 00, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30, 12 M, 12 30 P M, 1 00, 1 30, 2 00, 2 30, 3 00, 3 30, 4 00, 4 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 00, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30, 10 30, 11 00, 11 30.

Leave Portland—6 45 A M, 7 15, 7 45, 8 15, 8 45, 9 15, 9 45, 10 15, 10 45, 11 15, 11 45, 12 15 P M, 12 45, 1 15, 1 45, 2 15, 2 45, 3 15, 3 45, 4 15, 4 45, 5 15, 5 45, 6 15, 6 45, 7 15, 7 45, 8 15, 8 45, 9 20, 10 00, 10 40, 11 15, 11 35.

SUNDAYS—First trip at 8 from Albina. Saturday night and Sunday night the last boat from Albina 12 00, from Portland 12 15.

Landing at Portland, foot of Stark street, north side. Albina, north end of Montgomery Dock, near sawmill.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.—ALASKA ROUTE.

Leave San Francisco Broadway Wharf No 1 9 A M	Leave Seattle A M, Port Townsend and Victoria, P M		Leave Portl'd by rail at 11 A M	Leave Portl'd by steamer P M	Leave Tacoma 4 A M Seattle 9 A M	Due back Victoria and Port Townsend.	Due back Tacoma	Due at San Francisco A M.
Str Umatilla, Jul 13	Str G W Elder	July 16	July 14	July 13		Aug 3		Aug 7
Str Umatilla July 27	Str Ancon	July 30	July 29		July 30	Aug 17	Aug 17	Aug 21
Str Mexico Aug 3	Str Idaho	Aug 6	Aug 6	Aug 3	Aug 6	Aug 24	Aug 24	Aug 28
Str Umatilla Aug 10	Str G W Elder	Aug 13	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 13	Aug 31		Sept 4
Str Umatilla Aug 24	Str Ancon	Aug 27	Aug 26		Aug 27	Sept 14	Sept 14	Sept 18
Str Umatilla Sept 7	Str G W Elder	Sept 10	Sept 8	Sept 7	Sept 10	Sept 28		Oct 2
Str Umatilla Sept 21	Str Ancon	Sept 24	Sept 23		Sept 24	Oct 12	Oct 12	Oct 16
Str Umatilla Oct 5	Str G W Elder	Oct 8	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 8	Oct 26		Oct 30
Str Umatilla Oct 19	Str Ancon	Oct 22	Oct 21		Oct 22	Nov 9	Nov 9	Nov 13
Str Umatilla Nov 2	Str G W Elder	Nov 5	Nov 3	Nov 2	Nov 6	Nov 23		Nov 27

The steamer Ancon starts from Tacoma, and the steamer Elder from Portland. Freight for Alaska from Portland for the steamer Ancon should be shipped from Portland via the Northern Pacific Railroad to Tacoma, care of steamer Ancon, on or before the Thursday previous to date of sailing from Tacoma. San Francisco passengers change steamer at Port Townsend.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst Gen'l Pass. Agent N. P. R. R., Portland
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco

Sutton & Co's Dispatch Line

From New York to Portland, Or.,
DIRECT.
The A1 First-class Iron Clipper Ship
CLARENCE S. BEMENT,
TOWNSEND, Master.

Is now on berth in New York as above, and rapidly receiving the balance of her cargo. Will be loaded about August 15.
SUTTON & CO., 82 South St., N. Y.
SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents, 16 North Front St., Portland, Or. (1aif)

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.

Str. MILES (W. P. WHITCOMB, Master)

Leaves Astoria upon arrival of [illegible] from Portland Friday, Aug 17th.

Fare $5. Fast freight, $7 00 per ton; other freight $6 00 per ton.

Apply to J. KAMM, Portland, Or.
J. H. D. GRAY, Agt., Astoria, Or.

COWLITZ ROUTE.

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough), touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Str. Joseph Kellogg, 7 A. M. For [illegible] touching at St. Helens and way points, Str. Toledo, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M. South side of [illegible] [illegible] street.

Vancouver Transportation Co's

Strs. Lurline or Undine

Capt. James T. Gray, leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 1 30 P. M., and Vancouver at 8 A. M. and 1 30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board, foot of Taylor street.

Str. towing between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

OREGON CITY, OSWEGO, MILWAUKIE: Str. LATONA from Taylor st. daily 10 A. M., 4 P. M.; Sunday 10 A. M., 6 45 P. M. From Oregon City daily 7 30 A. M., 1 30 P. M.; Sunday 8 A. M., 4 P. M.

MARKETS.

PACIFIC MARKET.
M. M. SPAULDING / THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
Butchers and Packers. Dealers in all kinds of meat. Corner Third and Ash streets.

A. H. JOHNSON.
Central Market, 33 First Street.
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

W. W. SPAULDING,
(successor to J. S. Keller & Co.)
Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

T. J. UHLMAN,
Rainier Market, Butcher and Packer.
Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.
81 North West Park street, corner D, Portland, Or.

O'SHEA BROS.,
Wholesale Butchers and Packers, and Retail Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.
Special attention given to supplying ships.
Intersection of Third, A and Ash Streets.

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company

OF OREGON.
No. 69 Third Street, Ainsworth Block.

Acts as general agent, trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as assignee or receiver.

Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security.

Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.

Assumes the general care of real estate with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents, interests, dividends, bills, accounts or income.

Pays taxes, assessments and insurance premiums.

Deeds, insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges.

Receives wills for and safely keeps wills in burglar-proof vaults without charge.

Acts as registrar and transfer agent for the stocks and bonds of other corporations.

All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets, [illegible] carefully and economically administered.

ALLEN [illegible], President
H. [illegible], Vice President
BENJ. I. COHEN, Secretary

SAVINGS BANK.

The Northwest Loan and Trust Co.

No. 15 Stark St., Portland, Oregon
(Capital $150,000.)

Interest Paid on Savings Deposits

This company is authorized by its charter to execute trusts of every description.

Act as Assignee, Receiver, Guardian, Executor and Administrator or in any other fiduciary capacity.

Assume the care of real estate, collect rents, interests, dividends, etc.

Receipt for wills and keep them safely without charge.

All trust funds kept separate and apart from the other assets of the company.

Money loaned on improved real estate.

PARTIAL LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Geo. H. Williams	W. W. Thayer
Geo. B. Markle Jr	R. D. Shattuck
Jas. K. Kelly	W. H. Holcomb
Theo. Wygant	C. A. Alisky
[illegible]	A. C. A. Jerkes
Richard Williams	S. B. Willey
[illegible]	Van B. DeLashmutt
H. Thielsen	D. S. Turner
D. P. Sherman	Chas. F. Sitton
Herbert Bradley	A. F. Borthwick
W. Mackenzie	J. Thorburn Ross
Burrell Lamberson	F. D. Chamberlain
F. K. Wheeler, Portland	Benj. Miller, Philadelphia
Benj. Douglass, New York	David Bennett King, N. Y.

The German Savings and Loan Society

OF SAN FRANCISCO

LOANS MONEY

At LOW RATE OF INTEREST on City and Suburban Property and on Improved Farms.

14aimtf — R. GOLDSMITH, Agent, 114 First st.

Ainsworth National Bank,

OF PORTLAND—Cor. Third and Oak.
L. L. HAWKINS, President | W. K. SMITH, Vice President | J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier

U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.
Transacts a General Banking Business.

Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT connected with the Bank. Safes rented on easy terms.

Commercial National Bank,

OF PORTLAND

General Banking Business Transacted.

President	D. P. THOMPSON
Vice President	R. M. WADE
Cashier	R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier	H. C. WORTMAN

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest.

Exchange sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

Collections receive prompt attention.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1862.

Paid Up Capital	$2,425,000
Reserve	500,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver, B. C.

A General Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans made. Bills discounted. Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account subject to check, and on special deposit.

GEO. GOOD, Acting Manager.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

The Oregon Mortgage Company (L'd)

LOANS MONEY on Improved Farm and City Property. Office in Abington Building.

9jl m — R. LIVINGSTONE, Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on time deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hong Kong.

The Oregon National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - $200,000

Transacts a General Banking Business.

EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on San Francisco, New York, Chicago and principal points in the Northwest.

DRAFTS drawn on China, Japan and Europe.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT	President
GEO. B. MARKLE, JR.	Vice President
D. F. SHERMAN	Cashier

Merchants National Bank,

PORTLAND - OREGON

Transacts a General Banking Business.

President	JAMES STEEL
Vice-President	J. LOEWENBERG
Cashier	I. A. MACRUM

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main and all the principal cities of Europe, also on Hong Kong.

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

The Oregon & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank.

51 First Street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits

THREE MONTHS	4 per cent.
SIX MONTHS	5 per cent.
NINE MONTHS	5½ per cent.
ONE YEAR	6 per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7597 71 IN 11 YEARS.

Correspondence is solicited, and every information of facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

City, County and School Bonds Wanted.

First National Bank,

OF PORTLAND

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

President	HENRY FAILING
Vice President	H. W. CORBETT
Cashier	G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier	H. J. CORBETT

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

Sight and Time Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.

Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

London and San Francisco Bank,

LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve - $2,375,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad Street, London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First street.
W. MACINTOSH, Manager.

The Portland National Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Accounts Kept, subject to check.
Sells Exchange on San Francisco and New York.
Makes Collections on favorable terms.
Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID	President
WM. LOWE	Acting Cashier

FRANK DEKUM	W. K. SMITH	H. C. STRATTON
President.	Vice-President.	Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank,

OF PORTLAND, OREGON,
S. W. COR. SECOND and WASHINGTON.

Pays Interest on Time Deposits.

Loans made on real or personal security.

Acts as trustee for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

Via Southern Pacific Company's Lines.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

Time between Portland and San Francisco 39 hours. California Express Trains run Daily between

PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4 00 P M	San Francisco	7 40 A M.
San Francisco	6 30 P M	Portland	10 40 A M.

Local Passenger (daily, except Sunday.)

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	8 00 A M	Eugene	2 40 P M.
Eugene	9 30 A M	Portland	3 45 P M.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Tourist Sleeping Cars for accommodation of second-class passengers attached to express trains.

The O. & C. R. R. ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

Portland and Corvallis Mail Train

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	7 30 A M	Corvallis	12 25 P M.
Corvallis	1 30 P M	Portland	6 15 P M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4 50 P M	McMinnville	8 00 P M.
McMinnville	5 45 A M	Portland	9 00 A M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office, corner Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can be procured at the company's office, corner Front and F streets, Portland, Oregon.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Agent.
R. KOEHLER, Manager.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Two trains daily, leaving Ainsworth dock at 10 55 A M and 2 15 P M. The 10 55 A M train runs through to Walla Walla and Dayton, connecting at Wallula Junction with Northern Pacific for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 2 15 P M train runs through to Pendleton (with through sleepers to Walla Walla) and Baker City, connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping Cars on all through trains. West-bound trains arrive at 7 00 A M and 6 05 P M.

San Francisco Line

From Portland Leaving at 12 Midnight		From San Francisco Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.	
Columbia	Aug 8, 20	Oregon	Aug 7, 19, 31
Oregon	Aug 1, 4	State	Aug 11, 23
State	Aug 16, 28	Columbia	Aug 15, 27

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamers R. R. Thompson and S. G. Reed leave Ash street dock every day at 11 30 P. M. U. S. mail steamer leaves Ash street daily, except Sunday at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A. M., except Sundays.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. Returning leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers Olympian and Alaska, between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays) as follows: Leave Tacoma at 6.30 A. M., leave Victoria at 5 A. M.

Snake River Points.—The 2 P. M. on Tuesday and Friday connects at Riparia next day with Snake river boat for Lewiston and intermediate points.

Ticket office, First and Oak streets.
A. L. MAXWELL,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE TRUE
TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
The Pacific and Atlantic.

Its passenger equipments the finest in the world, consisting of luxurious sleeping cars, having drawing, smoking and bath rooms, comfortable and clean colonist cars with free sleeping berths for holders of second-class tickets, and the most modern style of day coaches.

Its dining cars and hotels provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates.

The variety and grandeur of scenery along its line is unequaled, and in the details of track, train service, etc., nothing is omitted that can add to the safety and comfort of its patrons.

All in all, it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel whether for business or pleasure between Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and all Pacific Coast Points and Winnepeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, and all Eastern cities.

Through Tickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, at the lowest rates.

For detailed information apply to the following agents of the company:

C. G. McCORD, 6 Washington st., Portland, Or.,
E. W. McGINDRESS, Seattle, W. T.,
E. E. ELLIS, Tacoma, W. T.,
D. E. BROWN, District Frt. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD
—AND—
Oregon Development Company's Steamship Line.

225 Miles Shorter—20 Hours Less Time than by any other route.

First-class through passenger and freight line from Portland and all points in the Willamette valley to and from San Francisco.

Time Schedule (except Sundays)

Leave Albany 1 30 P M	Leave Yaquina 6 45 A. M.
Leave Corvallis 1 40 P M	Leave Corvallis 10 35 A. M.
Arrive Yaquina 6 30 P M	Arrive Albany 11 10 A. M.

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Co.'s Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

Sailing Dates

Steamers	From San Fran	From Yaquina.
Willamette Valy	Thursday Aug 9	Saturday Aug 4
Willamette Valy	Sunday Aug 19	Tuesday Aug 14
Willamette Valy	Wedny Aug 29	Friday Aug 24

The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B. Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley Points can make close connection with the trains of the Yaquina Route at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and freight rates always the lowest. For information apply to Messrs. HULMAN & CO., Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 202 Front street, Portland, Oregon, or to C. C. HOGUE, Act'g Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Corvallis, Oregon.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., 304 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY!
NO CHANGE OF CARS!

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO
And all points East, via
St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R.
Is the only line running
Passenger Trains,
Second Class Sleepers (free of charge),
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c).
From Portland to the East.

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 10:40 A. M. and 2 A. M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 5 05 P. M. third day.

Pacific Division.—Trains leave Front and G street daily at 11.05 A. M. and 2 A. M., arrive at New Tacoma at 6 15 P. M. and 8.30 A. M., connecting with Company's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

Depot, corner First and G Streets.

TALKS ABOUT HIS TOUR.

Chas. H. Woodard Interviewed on the Subject of His European Trip.

He Gives a Reporter an Interesting Account of His Route of Travel, the Places He has Visited, and What He Saw.

Charles H. Woodard, the old and well-known druggist of Portland, of whose return from his European trip mention has been made, is still kept busy with handshaking and receiving the greetings of friends. It is more than a year ago since Mr. Woodard, accompanied by his wife and daughter, took leave of his Portland friends and started on his extensive tour.

Being accosted by a representative of THE OREGONIAN, Mr. Woodard gives a short, general outline of his travels. Some of his letters to his friends here have already found their way into print, and readers of THE OREGONIAN have thus become acquainted with many incidents of his travels.

Mr. Woodard and party left here on the 9th of August, 1887, going overland to San Francisco. From there they took steamer for Yokohama, arriving there on the [illegible] of the same month. In Japan they stopped nearly five or six weeks, visiting all points of interest and then proceeded to Shanghai and Hong Kong. With Hong Kong for headquarters short detours were made to Canton, Macao and other adjacent places. Singapore, Penang and Columbo, on the island of Ceylon, were next visited.

At Kandy, an interior town, at an elevation of 5000 feet, a stop of two weeks was found necessary in order to give the party plenty of time to look over the extensive tea and coffee plantations found there. These plantations were kept in the highest state of cultivation. Many other tourists from all parts of Europe were found there, but very few Americans.

From Kandy the party went to Calcutta, making a short stop en route at Madras. At Calcutta the party were royally entertained by Judge Bonham and family of Salem. Christmas dinner was taken there and enjoyed with the usual relish.

A trip to the foothills of the Himalayas for the purpose of getting a view of Mount Everest was next in order. An elevation of [illegible] feet had to be gained before even a glimpse of this towering peak could be obtained. The view of this, the highest mountain peak in the world, was grand, but not so imposing, Mr. Woodard thought, as it would be were it an isolated peak and not resting on an already comparatively high mountain chain. Here, also, winding among the rugged foothills, some of the most wonderful feats of railway engineering are to be seen. Going but a short ways, the track makes three distinct loops, a figure eight and half a dozen circuitous zigzags.

Returning to Calcutta, some of the many Hindoo holy cities were given a short call. The ruins of the old city of Ambir were found to be interesting in the extreme. All of these small out-of-the-way towns could only be reached via the elephant route. Bombay was next reached, and its wonderful caves (Elephanta), carved out of the solid rock, furnished food for both study and admiration.

[illegible], a hospital for sick, worn-out and aged dumb animals, was next inspected. At the time of their visit over 5000 animals, in all stages of decrepitude and dilapidation, were inmates of this asylum. Here are to be seen horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, cats, and in fact every species of domestic animals. Those bringing the animals here are obliged to pay a small weekly or monthly stipend, and the dumb brutes are given the best of food and care that human sympathy and kindness can bestow upon them.

The Tower of Silence, where the Parsees dispose of their dead, was then visited. This tower is circular and about three stories high. On the top there is a sort of a concave disc, with space marked off around the center for the reception of the dead bodies. In the center there is an aperture through which the bones, after being entirely stripped of all flesh, are supposed to fall. Large hungry vultures sit like sentinels around the outer edge. It is said that when a corpse is placed on this tower the body is divested of every particle of flesh often in less than fifteen minutes.

From Bombay the party went to Aden, an Arabian town on the Suez canal; thence via rail to Cairo. Here they met Gov. D. P. Thompson, wife and daughter, with whom they had previously made arrangements to take Christmas dinner at Alexandria. From Cairo a trip was made to the first cataract of the Nile, and return; a short stop at Alexandria and the party crossed the Mediterranean and landed in Italy. Naples, and from there Vesuvius and Pompeii were taken in.

Pompeii, although a town of the dead, was found to be a seat of unusual activity. Extensive excavations are being made; Italian soldiers keep active patrol, and every bit of the excavated mosaics are guarded and watched over with an almost religious care. No stranger is allowed to pick up a relic be it ever so small, and under no consideration can the soldiers be induced to sell anything. The party were conducted through the various chambers in which were kept the more valuable relics. Wine 2000 years old and bread with the baker's trademark were shown them.

At Rome every thing was seen except the Pantheon. As the Tiber had risen over ten feet, this historical structure could not be reached. From Rome their route took in the following towns: Florence, Venice, Milan, Genoa, Lucerne, and Paris. A stop of about six weeks at Paris, and the party proceeded to London. At London the party again stopped some time, and from there visited Glasgow, Edinburg and Liverpool.

At London Mr. Woodard found all the talk centered on American politics. Every one was talking free trade and the advantages that would accrue to England should the American people be wise enough to follow the behests of their chief, Grover Cleveland. Mr. Woodard thought that if all Englishmen were allowed to vote on the presidency of the United States, there could not be a question but what Cleveland would be re-elected. In fact, England is more actively engaged with American politics than she is with her own. Just now she has more to gain in the success of a free trade administration here, than in any governmental policy she can formulate at home.

Mr. Woodard and party left England about a month ago. Arriving at New York they took the vestibuled train for Chicago. From there to this city only few stops were made. Mr. Woodard says he has had but little chance to study the political outlook and could make no political prognostications.

"There is," he says, "a good deal of free trade sentiment prevailing in the East, but the farther I came West, the more were the people in favor of protection."

Speaking of mountain scenery, Mr. Woodard says he has visited the most picturesque and imposing mountains in Europe and Asia. He has seen the mountains of Japan, of Ceylon, of the Sandwich Islands, and of other islands of East Indies. He has seen the noted volcanoes in Italy. He has seen Mount Everest of the Himalayas and Jung Frau of the Alps. But of all the mountains he has ever looked upon, he has seen none that compare with the modest peaks that are in sight of this city any clear day from the crest of Portland hights. For picturesque mountain scenery stay right here at home and gaze upon our own grand hoary sentinels. Mounts Hood, Jefferson, Adams, St. Helens and Rainier, each standing in solitary grandeur, are without peers in mountain scenery in all the world," said Mr. Woodard enthusiastically.

Mr. Woodard returns in the best of health looking hale and robust. He has enjoyed his trip very much and has had many pleasant experiences. Still he is glad to once more stand in Portland. It is only a couple of days since his return and he has not had a chance to look about much, but even in this short time he sees many changes. There are many new buildings erected and improvements made all around. Mr. Woodard is welcomed by his many friends.

ROTTING ON THE TREE.

Eastern journals talk about the rotting of fruit on the tree, more especially stem fruits, and try to find a reason for it. A friend calls attention to a tree that bore fine fruit, probably the Jefferson plum. At twenty-five years old it became dilapidated; half the tree broke down of itself, and the other half was full of dead limbs. The fruit was so good [illegible] they wanted to preserve it. So [illegible] off every dead limb and nearly all the smaller ones to see what it would do towards reconstructing itself. The year after it made a moderate growth of new limbs and the year after the new wood bore somewhat. This is the third year and all the new wood is literally hanging as full as it can hold with fine fruit. There is far too much on it, several bushels, no doubt, and all through it there is rotting fruit, not only in the great bunches but where it hangs single. People say: "Why do the plums rot?" and imagine some disease affects them. The tree is on the north side of a house and rather too much in the shade. Of course, when fruit hangs in solid bunches it may decay. It is not unreasonable to suppose that when a tree is so greatly overloaded it cannot properly mature its fruit, and it must fall off or decay.

There is no good reason to fear that fruit in our region will suffer from disease or causes unnatural. Many a tree that is apparently old and decayed in its limbs can be brought again to vigor and fruitfulness by close pruning and care. Trees can be made over into better fruit when the product is undesirable. There is much neglect of trees and loss of income because their owners do not take ordinary care of them. The man who uses trees well will have fruit every year and plenty of it most years, and they will remain healthy and sound.

THE CLACKAMAS HATCHERY

Late Improvements Made at This Important Establishment.

Number and Condition of the Fish in the Pool—Water Too Warm for Successful Hatching at Present.

Yesterday a party consisting of Councilman Farrell, R. Everding, Esq., J. L. Toy, and Hon. Mountjoy Harrison, Lord Dunmore, R. Scott, F. Matthews and an OREGONIAN representative visited the United States government salmon hatchery at the Clackamas.

Messrs. Farrell, Everding and Toy are largely interested in the salmon fishing industry of the Columbia, and Lord Dunmore is investigating the fisheries of the Columbia with a view of improving the salmon fisheries on his estates in England and the north of Ireland.

The appearance of the hatchery has been considerably improved since the writer visited it a few months since. The rustic cottage occupied by the force has been painted a brilliant and beautiful gamboge yellow with coffee-colored trimmings, giving it quite an esthetic appearance. Some of the pillars supporting the flume have been whitewashed, and the railing of the new bridge painted a robin's-egg blue.

A lawn tennis ground has also been added to the establishment, which is an important feature, as the study and practice of this intellectual and all-absorbing game tends materially to relieve the great mental strain under which a fish obstetrician labors in the performance of his duties around a salmon hatchery.

Through the courtesy of Mr. James Chenowith, the party was shown through the hatchery, and were also treated to a sight of the fish collected at the rack which prevents them from ascending the river.

This was a wonderful sight, but hardly a pleasant one, as of the many hundreds of fish collected below this impediment to their progress there were but few the heads of which were not bruised, battered and scarred, a majority having their noses worn off, some half way back to the eyes, and the heads of many being sore all over, fins and tails worn and pieces bitten from their bodies. The water below the rack was literally packed with the fish, lying in tiers above one another, some of them spawning in the shallow water near the shore, where frequent fights were in progress among the bucks. Quite a number of dead fish were scattered around, some above the rock, of the steelhead variety, which had died up the river and floated down. A man was gathering these up and wheeling them away to bury them.

A few thousand eggs have been taken and placed in the troughs in the hatchery, but they have not done well, the water from Clear creek, which flows through the troughs, being too warm for the proper development of the eggs. As soon as there has been a cool shower of rain and the weather becomes cooler the temperature of the water will become lower and the condition for hatching the spawn more favorable.

As the United States government has some claim to the property, the party of visitors took the liberty of spreading their luncheon in a secluded spot, and such a luncheon as had been provided by the caterer is not often seen in this section. The affair wound up with a liberal allowance of Devonshire clotted cream and peaches, which put Lord Dunmore in mind of home, as he said, but he declined to partake as he said he was stalled with this luxurious dish when a boy.

There were a number of visitors on the grounds, the place being evidently quite a favorite Sunday resort. Persons visiting the place might find it advisable to take lawn tennis suits along.

THE CŒUR D'ALENE INDIANS.

They Declare Their Willingness to Have a Railroad Through Their Reservation.

The following letter written by Mr. Edward H. King of Farmington, W. T., for the Cœur d'Alene Indians, and signed by their chiefs, has just been received:

FARMINGTON, Aug. 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

We, the undersigned Cœur d'Alene Indians maintaining to-day our full tribal relation with our tribe, have had read to us a telegram sent from Spokane Falls to your paper, and published in your issue of the 20th inst.

We believe that your paper has ever been friendly to us, and in justice to ourselves we ask you to kindly publish the following as a correction of the misstatements made by the author of that dispatch.

First—Sometime last summer we all gave our free consent to the Washington and Idaho Railroad crossing our reservation. Second—When called in council recently as mentioned in your telegram, we did not think it necessary to do again what we had already done in council and, had, on our chief's visit to Washington through him expressed our free assent to the officers of the Indian department as well as to the president, to-wit: Our desire to have the railroad cross our reservation in order that we might obtain transportation for our crops and take advantage of the railroad company's very generous offer of free travel to and from Farmington, our local trading point. Our Chief Seltice, nor any of us have since changed our opinions.

Third—Regarding white men on our reservation that your dispatch states, we have had some "ill-experience with," we would say that all the white men who are on our reservation with our consent, have been there many years, and we have ever found them our good, steadfast friends as they are to-day. There are one or two recent arrivals who are here for some purpose we know not what, that we prefer would leave us, for we fear these are amongst those who telegraph you stories without any foundation or truth in them.

We like good white men to come amongst us and the railroad officers of the W. & I. R. R. we think, are our friends.

ANDREW SELTICE, Head Chief.
PIERRE WYILSHO, Second Chief.
REGISTE, Head Chief of Police.

P. S.—We refer to our agent who was present at our council for verification of the above.

It Was Her First Offense.

Chicago Tribune.

Disgusted husband (eating breakfast on fifth floor of flat)—Maria, what do you call this?

Wife—That is a loaf of Boston brown bread of my own baking, John.

[John opens window and throws loaf of bread out. It kills a street car horse. Great excitement. Missile inspected by local scientists and unanimously pronounced an aerolite.

Accurate Translation.

Washington Critic.

Mabel, who is a brilliant Latin scholar, signs her letters "Possum," which, being literally translated, means "I am Mabel."

Do not experiment with unheard of and untried medicines, but be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

SECOND DAY'S EXERCISES.

The North Pacific Turn Bezirk Reunion at Portland.

Gymnastic Contests at the Sellwood Park—Picnic, Dancing, Etc.—Literary and Musical Exercises Last Evening.

The second day of the North Pacific Turn Bezirk's reunion began under favorable auspices. The large number of clouds gave assurance that they would relieve the intensity of the rays of an August sun.

Promptly at [illegible] o'clock the members of the three different Turn Verein societies assembled at Turn Halle. Members from Tacoma and Seattle were distinguished by the printed bands around their hats, which set forth, in black letters on a surface of white satin, the society to which the wearer belonged. After some little delay the procession, composed of Turners exclusively, was formed and started in the following order, two abreast: The band, under the leadership of Prof. Kay; next the Seattle society, fifty strong. These were followed by the Tacoma Turners, fifty in number. The rear of the procession was brought up by 100 members from the Portland Turn Verein.

Starting from Turn Halle the procession marched south to Madison street, thence east to First; thence north to Pine; thence west to Third; thence south to Washington street at the foot of which the steamer Manzanillo lay ready to receive the Turners on board. From here, they were conveyed to the Turn Verein park near Sellwood.

At the park the Turners met many families who had come in advance with their lunch baskets and every thing necessary to a day's enjoyment. At this time two or three hundred people had gathered. This number was continually augmented during the remainder of the day by the half hourly arrivals on the steamers Salem and Manzanillo. Every thing about the grounds had been arranged for the day's sport. Parallel and horizontal bars and side horses had been placed in position. The dancing platform had been cleared away and made ready for flying feet.

At noon the gymnastic contest between the different societies began. In the contest the Seattle and Tacoma societies had two classes each, while the Portland society had three. The classes are numbered according to the turning ability of the members, the best being classed as number one.

The first class of the Seattle society was composed of eight turners and the second one was composed of seven. The two classes of the Tacoma society contained five men each. The three classes of the Portland society were constituted of twenty men in all. After forming in line on the ground they were all divided, without respect of class or society, into four divisions. This was done in order to facilitate matters: While one division were performing on the parallel bars, another could be swinging their bodies around the horizontal bar. As soon as one division had finished one kind of exercise, it would move on to another in a manner, resembling progressive euchre. Three judges were chosen for each contesting place. These judges were taken one from each society. The turning was for prizes, which will be made public this evening at the Mechanics' pavilion. At this time also the name of the successful contestant will be announced. While the turning was in progress those who felt so inclined tripped the light fantastic toe to the strains of the band that at short intervals discoursed the strains of the mazy waltz.

After the turning contest was ended the turners were formed into line and marched upon the dancing platform, where they engaged in calisthenic exercises under the direction of Professor H. C. Schacht for several minutes.

They were then addressed in German by Mr. E. Steinle of Seattle, president of the North Pacific Turn Bezirk, who, after a brief review of the history of the Turn Verein, spoke of the advantages derived from this society in the way of physical development, a development necessary to mental strength. The address was closed by asking all those who did not belong to the union to join. The speaker during his remarks was often interrupted by cries of "gut" and "ya wohl" from his interested audience.

At the conclusion of the address further calisthenics were indulged in. Then the contesting Turners were all drawn up in line and photographed, after which they disbanded. The remainder of the afternoon was given up to dancing and social gatherings. As they had come, people began to return to the city in small numbers, and by 6:30 all had returned home from their day's outing. The day passed off without special incident, and nothing but that jolly good humor, which is so characteristic of the Germans, prevailed.

AT TURN HALLE.

In the evening Turn Halle was comfortably filled with people. Again the contest was to be renewed; this time it was not a question of physical ability but one of literary and musical talent.

About 9 o'clock a band of sixteen pieces under the leadership of Professor Kay struck up, rendering their selection so well, that they received a vociferous encore, a thing rather seldom received by a brass band. This was followed by a singing contest between members of the Portland and Seattle turn vereins. As there were only a few from Tacoma that society did not enter the lists. After the singing came prize declamations, both comic and serious. The evening's entertainment was closed by a fencing contest between Messrs. Rostler and Werner, both of Portland. Thus closed the second day.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

A German Tanner Tells Why He Lives in Protection America.

LA GRANDE, Or., Aug. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

As every one else is giving his views on the tariff question I will "as far as I am able" give mine. I will however confine myself to my own personal experience.

In December, 1862, when I was 14 years of age, my father informed me that the time had arrived when I should choose for myself a profession "or a trade," so I would be able to make a living for myself when it became necessary to do so. I chose the tanner's trade. My father went to the then only tanner in my native city, and entered into a contract with him for my tuition. In that contract it was stipulated that I should give my services to the tanner for three years, and that my father should pay him $25 for each of the three years. The tanner in return for all that was to learn me the trade in all its then known branches. My father was to board and clothe me. I accepted the contract, and entered his tannery on the 14th day of December, 1862, at 5 o'clock in the morning. I served my three years and graduated with full honors a full fledged tanner.

I then started out as a journeyman tanner. I worked in different cities in Europe and the highest wages I was able to get was the enormous sum of 40 cents a day, which was at that time considered the top price for an expert tanner; out of that I paid $1 20 per week for board and lodging, leaving me the snug little sum of $1 20 per week to buy clothing and other necessaries with (not much left for beer, I tell you).

In June, 1866, I got tired working for nothing and started for America. I arrived in Washington, D. C., on the 27th day of June, on Friday, I believe it was, and went to work the following Monday at $3 per day—quite a difference. In Germany I had to work twelve hours a day and in America I worked ten hours a day—another difference. I have been in America ever since, and I tell you right now, Mr. Editor, I intend to stay in America.

Now then what is the cause of all this difference, both in time of labor and in wages? Is it a democratic administration? Not much. It is the American system of protection. In THE OREGONIAN of the 21st inst., I see where that "prototype of bandanna and snuff," known to the democracy as "the Noble Old Roman" said in a speech at Toledo, that the cost for enough cloth to make a suit of clothes in England is $10, and that with a tariff "tax" as he calls it of 60 cents on the dollar, that same cloth would cost in America from $16 to $20.

Well what of it? Let us figure and see. Taking for granted that the cost of that cloth is the same in Germany as it is in England (and I think it is) the German tanner at forty cents per day works four weeks and one day, or three hundred hours to earn ten dollars, while the American tanner works one week and two thirds of a day, or sixty-six and two-third hours to earn twenty dollars; with that great difference in time of labor and that of wages, I fail to see where that "horrid" tax hurts the American tanner.

Now, then, supposing the tariff is taken off leather and the German tanner with his cheap labor is allowed to bring his leather to America free of duty, what will be the result? The democratic party says it would not make any difference in the American tanner's wages. Bosh! The results would be that the American tanner would have to work for less than half then what he earns now, with the cost of living not much less than it is now.

Brother tanners, which do you prefer? Vote for Cleveland and Thurman and three hundred hours' labor for a ten-dollar suit of clothes, or vote for Harrison and Morton and sixty-six two-thirds hours' labor for a twenty-dollar suit of clothes? I shall choose the latter, and vote for Harrison and Morton. I would like to hear from some other tanner or any other tradesman, for I think the tradesmen should discuss this tariff question.

ADAM CROSSMAN.

A PASTOR'S PARTING WORDS

Sermon of Rev. J. Q. A. Henry at the First Baptist Church Yesterday.

A Crowded and Sympathetic Congregation—Synopsis of the Discourse—Reception to be Given To-night—The Pastor's Plans.

The First Baptist church was crowded yesterday morning to listen to the closing sermon of the retiring pastor, J. Q. A. Henry, who took for his text, Acts xx: 17-38, Paul's farewell address to the elders of the church of Ephesus. After calling attention to the circumstances under which the words were spoken, special emphasis was given.

First to Paul's preaching. Evidence is not wanting that his pastorate at Ephesus had been most successful and the substance of his services was analyzed as constant: From first to last his devotion to his calling was most conspicuous. This is a prime element in ministerial success. Faithful and impartial. He says, "I kept nothing that was profitable," "I have not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God." All truth must be proclaimed. Dogmatic and doctrinal preaching is and ever has been essential to great efficiency in the pulpit. All revivals, reformations and evangelestic agencies have had their rise in and owed their success to the fresh propagandism of some dogma or doctrine. Happy is that pastor who, like Paul, has been so faithful to all truth and all souls that he can honestly say he is pure from the blood of all men. The demand to-day is for an eliminated, emasculated gospel. A Christianity without a Christ that is atoner, a bible that is not unquestionably authoritative, a heaven without a hell, sin without punishment, guilt without retribution. Though so faithful Paul was tender and sympathetic in his preaching. He served and warned, night and day with tears. Much depends upon the spirit in which truth is presented.

Again, he was self-denying rather than self-seeking. In a profound sense the life of the Christian pastor is one of self-denial and self-effacement. Indeed, his real strength is measured by his self-abnegation. Every true preacher will not count his life dear to himself in order that he may serve his people, finish his course with joy and testify to the gospel of the grace of God. His ministry was one of intense joy. This is an element of great strength. The preacher should be a ray of sunshine wherever he goes. This is not inconsistent with sacrifice, for the deepest joy springs from the largest sacrifice and self-surrender. He was a conscientious preacher. He could prove himself guiltless before man. He was terribly in earnest. Like Summerfield, he seems to have taken a look into eternity, and on its basis persuaded men. The gospel is a savior of life unto life or death unto death.

A faithful ministry must always succeed—it cannot fail. The same sun hardens the clay and melts the wax. The same truth liberates and saves or enchains and embitters the soul according as the heart responds to or resists the call. But above all, Paul preached Christ. He constituted the sum and substance, the center and circumference of every sermon. All roads lead to London; all truth centers in Jesus, who is the Lord of truth. The world is perishing for the Son of God and his cross. Every service and sermon should exalt and enthrone him. Our fancies, opinions or performances are nothing—Christ is all and in all. Preach the word. He is the word, and his words are spirit and life. By the foolishness of preaching God has ordained that men should be saved. For the good tidings of great joy there is no substitute.

Second—To Paul's charge to the elders this was philosophical. The character and condition of the church depend on the leaders. They give type to rank and file of God's army. The officers and standard bearers of the church are responsible for the care and culture of the flock. As leaders these elders were to be self-disciplined, were not only knowing their resources of heart and life, but having all forces well in hand and under good control. They were to feed the flock of God—the church purchased with his blood. The church is God's inheritance in the earth. He loves Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob. She is the body of Christ, the pillar and ground of the truth, and the hope of the world. There was reason for admonition. Danger would come to them from without. After the apostle's departure grievous wolves should enter in not sparing the flock. Then again there was peril from within. Of their own number would be found some who would speak perverse things and seek to draw away disciples after them. The church's worst foes are those within her ranks. As long as all is well within no harm can come to God's people from without. Such seasons of separation are always times of peculiar peril. They were to guard against this double danger by vigilance. Watch! Unless Christians watch they will weep; then they were to remember both the words and example of the apostle and his divine Master.

Third—To the apostle's benediction. He commends them as Christians to the Christian's God, who is faithful, tender and loving in all his dealings with his own. Also to the word of his grace. Every syllable of salvation is of grace. This word is also edifying, upbuilding, constructive, forming, reforming and transforming life and character into the likeness of Jesus Christ. Christianity is separate from all other faiths by the manhood it makes, the men it reconstructs. This word bequeaths to all men an inheritance—an allotment in the paradise restored to the race by God's redeeming love. Then how sweetly it sanctifies the soul—removing at last the final taint of sin and making it meet for his presence where there is fullness of joy.

In closing, the speaker referred to the farewell scene as Paul bade the elders good-bye, and they accompanied him to the ship. This was described as solemn and sacred, tender and tearful, prayerful, final and God-appointed. Such scenes are frequently involved in our life plans. He left them that he might finish his course and fulfill his mission to the world. These changes churches, pastors and people all have their compensations. Though Paul left, Christ, his word and his church still remained.

Reference was then made to the present separation of pastor and people. At the close of the sermon the ordinance of baptism was administered, after which "God be With You Till We Meet Again" was sung, during which there were but few dry eyes in the great congregation.

INFORMAL RECEPTION.

To-night at the pastor's residence, corner of Ninth and Morrison, an informal reception will be given, and all members of the church and congregation are cordially invited to be present. Mrs. Henry has not been able to get out to see her friends, having been confined to a dark room for some fifteen days on account of a severe affliction of the eyes. If her health admits it is purposed by Mr. Henry to leave for Denver Wednesday next. His physicians consider that by a year's rest in a high and dry air his cough and other ailments will be removed. He will therefore locate at Denver or Colorado Springs, and devote his sole attention to getting well, in which effort he has the hopes of his entire congregation.

Flower curtains were a novel and beautiful feature at a garden fete on Long Island one day recently. The sloping lawn was broken by groups of chestnut trees, and it was a clever idea of the hostess to set off a suite of outdoor rooms through which her guests might wander, finding nooks in which little groups could seclude themselves. Her curtains were made by stretching wires from tree to tree. From each horizontal wire were hung long strings of lighter wire, fastened by loops at the top and reaching the ground. Light vines were twisted to conceal this framework entirely, giving the effect of a swaying mass of green creepers. Where the trees stood close enough a large seine net was hung between, with blossoms of all summer sorts thrust into the interstices. The curtains lent themselves to the illusion of green vistas for August comfort, breaking the force of the sun and increasing the apparent space at command. A curtain was hung over against the archery range, which led to the making of good scores, lessening the effect of the breeze on the flight of the arrows.

Before you start on a journey go and see L. Blumauer & Co. and procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cholic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. It is a great safeguard for travelers and gives immediate relief.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dinning car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

Mexican Salve has no equal. Try it. Price 25 cents.

WALLA WALLA RACE MEET.

Entries in the Trotting Races for the October Fair.

Stakes and Purses in the Several Classes—List of Horses Entered—An Attractive Programme.

The entries in the trotting races for the third annual fair of the Walla Walla Valley Agricultural Society, to be held at Walla Walla, October 1 to 6, are as follows:

TROTTING STAKES.

For two-year-olds bred or raised in any of the territories of Oregon: $50 each, $200 added; two in three: twenty-three nominations; fifteen make second payment; final payment on day preceding races.

Billie Lee, ch c by Lamont—Mollie by Frank Chapman. J. M. McKysick, La Grande, Or.

Carrie A., s f by Antelope—Gold Elsie by Sam Purdy. Elijah Duncan, Walla Walla.

Decoration Day, b c by Hambletonian Mambrino—dam by St. Louis. L. B. Lindsay, Portland, Or.

Eolus, b c by Bedouin—Osgood Maid. John Dooley, Walla Walla. (Entered by Dooley & Hogoboom.)

Grover C., br c by Bedouin—dam by Bellfounder. John Pender, Salem, Or.

Mary S., b f by Tempest—Fonda by Com. Belmont. Lee Mantle, Butte, Montana.

McGregor, ch g by Fred Hambleton—Helen McGregor. T. H. Tongue, Hillsboro, Or.

Nervissa, br f by Altamont—Snowflake. J. L. Hallett, Forest Grove, Or. (Entered by M. B. Mosher.)

Princess, b f by Bedouin—dam by Lusby. J. F. Boyer, Walla Walla. (Entered by W. Hogoboom.)

Suita, b f by Caliph—dam by Dietz's St. Clair. Whitmore Bros., Mayview, W. T.

Sultan, Jr., br c by Bedouin—dam by Meredith. J. F. Bowman, Walla Walla.

Tinta, b f by Altamont—Hattie. J. L. Hallett, Forest Grove, Or. (Entered by I. C. Mosher.)

Templeton, ch c by Planter—Springfield Maid. T. H. Tongue, Hillsboro, Or.

Tempest Belmont, b c by Tempest—Coral by Com. Belmont. C. B. Jeffries, Butte, Mont.

Wallula, blk f by Altamont—Ophelia Childs by Almont. M. Hallett, Gaston, Or.

TROTTING STAKES.

For 3-year-olds bred or raised in the territories or Oregon; $50 each, $200 added; three in five. Seven nominations, five make second payment.

Harry M., b g by Ingraham—Babe. David Marsh, Colfax, W. T.

Ilton, b c by Tempest—Bonnette by Com. Belmont, C. B. Jeffries, Butte, Mont.

Lady Beach, blk f by Altamont—Hollywood by Hambletonian Mambrino. Wm. Galloway, McMinnville, Or.

Ovolo, b s by Ingraham—Princess by Fly. P. D. Bunnell, Colfax, W. T.

Silvertail, s s by Badger—dam by Bellfounder. J. F. Abbott, Walla Walla.

2.40 CLASS—PURSE $300.

Ben Cole b g by Ben Lomond—Mollie Cole. Bach and Childs, Helena, Montana.

Carrie C. br m by Anvil—Lucy Morgan. Wesley Walters, Baker City, Oregon.

Col. Bradshaw b g by Messenger Chief—dam not given. C. G. Bradshaw, Butte, Montana.

Dennis Ryan br s by Berlin—Lady Washington. S. C. Ewing, Salt Lake, Utah.

Dick Flaherty s s by Fearnaught—Bell Drew. E. La Forrest, Albany, Oregon.

Evening Star blk m by Com. Belmont—dam by Dictator. Lee Mantle, Butte, Montana.

Fantasie b m by Ranchero—Lady Kate. Samuel Scott, Deer Lodge, Montana.

Hamblin ch g by Hambletonian Mambrino—dam by Autocrat. L. B. Lindsay, Portland, Oregon.

I. Jay S. ch s by Tramp—dam by Green's Patchen. J. J. Starbuck, Salt Lake, Utah.

James G. ch g Lemont—dam by Bashol. James Mathenson, Colfax, W. T.

Onece b s by Altamont—Bell Price by Doble. McKnight Bros., Lake Owen, Oregon.

Oro Fino br s by Ingraham—dam by Fly. P. D. Bunnell, Colfax, W. T.

Vasco ch s by Kisber—dam by Pathfinder. Rowe Bros., Olympia, W. T.

Van Tromp b c by Badger Boy—Springfield Maid. T. H. Tongue, Hillsboro, Oregon.

2:25 CLASS—PURSE $400.

Alta, b m by Altamont—Sam by Vermont. John Pender, Salem, Or.

Carrie Bell, b m by Com. Belmont—Pocahontas. W. H. Raymond, Virginia City, M. T.

Col. Bradshaw, b g by Messenger Chief—dam not reported. C. G. Bradshaw, Butte, M. T.

Fred Hambleton, ch s by Hambletonian Mambrino—Springfield Maid. T. H. Tongue, Hillsboro, Or.

Gold Foil, b g by Millman's Bellfounder—dam by son of David Hill. Wm. Glassford, Walla Walla, W. T.

Ida D., br m by Maxim—Nutmeg Maid. W. Williams, Helena, M. T.

Kitty Lynch, b m by Bellfounder—dam by Sumpter. J. K. Misner, Portland, Or.

Kitty Ham, br m by Hambletonian Membrino—Kitty Lewis by Iron Duke. A. C. Brey, Portland, Or.

Leona, b m by Lemont—Codiell by Administrator. Wesley Walters, Baker City, Or.

Palitina, s m by Milton Medium—dam by Snowstorm. L. B. Lindsay, Portland, Or.

Prince, b g, unknown pedigree. Flancher, Salt Lake, U. T.

2:29 CLASS—PURSE $400.

Alta, b m by Altamont—dam by Vermont. John Pender, Salem, Oregon.

Dick Flaherty, s s by Fearnaught—Bell Drew. E. La Forrest, Albany, Oregon.

Gold Dust, s s by Lexington Gold Dust—dam by Mambrino Chief. Wesley Walters, Baker City, Oregon.

Gold Foil, b g by Millman's Bellfounder—dam by son of David Hill. Wm. Glassford, Walla Walla, W. T.

Kitty Ham, br m by Hambletonian Mambrino—Kitty Lewis by Iron Duke. A. C. Brey, Portland, Oregon.

Fantasie, b m by Ranchero—Lady Kate. Samuel Scott, Deer Lodge, Montana.

S. S., br g by Volunteer—Matilda by Springfield Chief. H. Kirkendall, Helena, Montana.

Susie S., s m by Hambletonian Mambrino—dam by Millman's Bellfounder. J. Sorenson, Portland, Oregon.

Antelope, ch s by Wetwood—dam by Jerseyman. J. C. Markley, Walla Walla, W. T.

FREE FOR ALL—PURSE $1000.

Condee, ch g by Abbotsford—Kitty Trix. C. B. Jeffries, Butte, Montana.

Chas. Hilton, b g by Napoleon—dam not reported. C. G. Bradshaw, Butte, Montana.

Fred Hambleton, ch s by Hambletonian Mambrino—Springfield Maid. T. H. Tongue, Hillsboro, Oregon.

Little Joe, br g by Bob Hunter—dam by Fitzsimmon's St. Lawrence. A. C. Brey, Portland, Oregon.

Palitina, s m by Milton Medium—dam by Snowstorm. L. B. Lindsay, Portland, Oregon.

Ranchero, ch by Clark Chief—Mary Eagle. Samuel Scott, Deer Lodge, Montana.

S. S., br g by Volunteer—Matilda by Springfield Chief. H. Kirkendall, Helena, Montana.

RUNNING—PIONEER STAKES.

Running—Five-eighths of a mile dash for 2-year-olds; $50 each; $200 added, five nominations, four make second payment.

Pat Curran, b c by Glen Dudley—Laura C. by Enquirer. Whitmore Bros., Mayview, W. T.

Arthur H., s g by George Wilkes—Neva Wilkes by Joe Hooker. W. H. Babb, Echo, Oregon.

Broadchurch, ch c by Leinster—Tibbie Dunbar by Bonnie Scotland. R. E. Bybee, Portland, Oregon.

———, b g by Imported Kyrle Daly—Rosa G. by Leinster. R. E. Bybee, Portland, Oregon.

WALLA WALLA DERBY.

Running—One and one-half miles, for 3-year-olds: $50 each; $250 added; seven nominations, all make the second payment.

Buttercup, br f by Jim Douglas—Laura Barnes by Norfolk. Whitmore Bros., Mayview, W. T.

Coloma, s c by Joe Hooker—Callie Smart by Norfolk. Whitmore Bros., Mayview, W. T.

Hilda, s f by George Wilkes—Neva Winters by Joe Hooker. W. H. Babb, Echo, Oregon.

Humboldt, br c by Woodbury—Carrie Day. R. D. Wells, Molalla, Oregon.

Oregon, ch c by Monday—Planetia by Planet. R. E. Bybee, Portland, Oregon.

Oceanica, ch f by Flood—Lady Evangeline. R. E. Bybee, Portland, Oregon.

Superba, br f by Flood—Nova Zembla by Glengary. R. E. Bybee, Portland, Oregon.

Entries for the "make-up trot" and the following running events close the evening before race, two furlongs, four furlongs, six furlongs, 600 yards, one and one-quarter miles and the novelty mile.

Premium lists and information can be had from Henry Kelling, secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished by J. Fred Clark & Sons, real estate agents:

The transactions of the week corresponding to the past one were in:

	Deeds.	Amount.
1886	17	$30,652 00
1887	54	88,073 00
1888	39	78,875 00

We Portlanders can not be accused of being or ever having been rashly go-a-headative. We do not easily enthuse. We want to have assumption converted into almost certainty before we venture. It is not that we doubt the future of our city or state, which is evidenced by the bulldog tenacity with which numbers who will venture nothing on investment for the future hold on through tempting offers to the investments they have. This exagerated caution has not been without its advantages. It has prevented the existence of booms such as have inflated property values in towns of not one-tenth part the commercial importance of Portland until they have reached prices manifold greater than those demanded for properties in Portland, and landed their peoples in deep disaster, whilst Portland has come through every setback all but scatheless.

And now, even the most skeptical are beginning to see that Portland is beginning to realize the beginning of a flow of a tide of progress and prosperity which, humanly speaking, nothing can prevent or delay. That the railway companies realize this fact is shown by the work they are accomplishing. That our own people see it is shown by the many important enterprises in progress and in contemplation, undertaken with readiness and involving an outlay of capital which it would have been impossible to move in such direction but two short years ago.

Portlanders believe that the future is upon us in reality. They believe that "Jove helps those who help themselves," and they are turning in to help Jove to help them with fight good will. Hurrah for Jove and Portland! The following table shows the

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

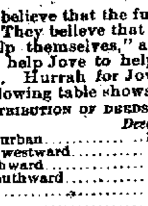
	Deeds.	Amount.
Country and suburban	18	$25,960 00
City proper and westward	8	9,300 00
Couch and northward	2	4,200 00
Caruthers and southward	1	1,600 00
East Portland	8	11,375 00
Albina	3	26,225 00
Cemetery	4	115 00
Total deeds of transfer	39	$78,875 00
Mortgages	23	30,303 00
Releases	13	56,250 00

THE UMBRIA WINS.

She Makes the Passage in 6 Days 10 Hours and 39 Minutes.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Umbria reached Queenstown at 7:55 o'clock this morning. The City of New York had not been sighted at Bowhead at that hour. The Umbria's log shows that the daily runs were as follows: First day, 344 miles; second, 430; third, 445; fourth, 445; fifth, 438; sixth, 436; and seventh, 349. She arrived at Queenstown 6 days 10 hours and 39 minutes from the time she left New York.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.
D. W. CROWLEY & CO., Agents, Portland.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cort's Standard Theater
(LATE TIVOLI.)
This week in addition to the Established Favorites, in new Acts, First Appearance of
MISS NELLIE WATERS,
The Favorite Serio Comic Artist.

TABERNACLE.....ONE NIGHT ONLY
DR. ROBERT NOURSE.
(Of Washington, D. C.)
WILL LECTURE UNDER AUSPICES OF THE OREGON ALPINE CLUB,
TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 28, 1888.
SUBJECT:
JOHN and JONATHAN.
Admission Fifty Cents. Tickets for sale at Henrichsen's, Gill's, Prentice's, Lowensdale, Wheeler & Co's and Ed Dekum's. 24a4

[illegible]

The Great Battle Painting!

ADMISSION, 50c; Children, 25c.

This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street between Ash and Pine.

NEW PARK THEATER.
J. P. HOWE, Manager.
One Week, commencing Monday, August 27th.
Matinee Saturday.
First American Tour of the Latest European Novelty,
EDM. ROSNER'S
ROYAL HUNGARIAN MILITARY BAND AND SPECIALTY CO.

This Great Musical Attraction was imported from Buda-Pesth, Hungary. The Band appearing in their beautiful Hungarian Crown Officers' Uniform. Comprising 20 Solo Artists, headed by Edm. Rosner, Organ and Harmonium Virtuoso; Signor Carlo, the Lightning Painter, who will paint a picture in oil, 30 by 50 inches, in full view of the audience in 15 minutes. In addition, the Monarchs of the Air, COLE and SMITHERS, in Trapeze and High Wire Walking.
A. WERTHEIM..........Proprietor and Manager
Entire change of programme nightly. Popular prices. Reserved seats now on sale at Prentice's music store without extra charge.

Second Annual Reunion of North Pacific Turn-Bezirk, comprising the Seattle, Tacoma and Portland Societies, at Portland, Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28.
PROGRAMME:

First Day—Reception of visiting societies; Address of Welcome by Mayor DeLashmutt and Mr. Wm. Wanner, President of the P. S. T. V.; Banquet at Turn Halle.

Second Day—Forming of column and procession through principal streets to Washington st., taking steamboats for Park at Sellwood; Contest in Gymnastics, seven classes; Address by Mr. E. Steinle, of Seattle, Speaker of the Day; Physical Exercises of all active members and Turn Contests; Concert and Dancing during afternoon. Music by Band of sixteen pieces: at Turn Halle, Concert, Grand Chorus of all Singing Societies; Prize Contest by Singing Organizations; Prize Contests for Positions; Prize Fencing.

Third Day—Convention of Turn-Bezirk Delegates at Turn Halle; Procession to Washington st.; taking boats to Park; Prize Contests—Running High Jump, Running Long Jump, Dumbell Lifting; Distance Running, 300 yards; Pole Leaping, Spear Throwing, Stone Throwing (weight 35 lbs.), Rope Climbing, Swimming, Rifle Shooting, Wrestling; Concert. BALL and Awarding of Prizes at Mechanics' Pavilion.

Fourth Day—Excursion for members and invited guests to suburban points.

Admission—To Park, Gent 50c, Lady 25c; to Concert at Turn Halle, Sunday evening, Gent 50c, Lady 25c; to Ball, Monday evening, Gent and Lady $1, extra Lady Ticket 50c. (No lady admitted without escort.) Season Ticket—Gent and Lady (including admittance to Park, Turn Halle and Pavilion) $1.50.

Boats leave Washington st. Sunday and Monday at 10:30, and from 12 o'clock half-hourly.

Round Trip Tickets—Seattle to Portland $8.50; Tacoma to Portland $7.50. 12a 3an 2aa 1mon

[illegible]

The 28th Annual State Fair will be held on the Fair Grounds near Salem, commencing on the

17th of SEPTEMBER

And continuing One Week.—Cash Premiums to the Amount of

$[illegible]5,000!

ARE OFFERED FOR

Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Exhibits, Works of Art and Fancy Work, and for Trials of Speed.

The premiums offered have been increased in many cases, and new classes have been added. No entry fee charged in divisions J, K, O, P and Q.

A magnificent field of horses entered, and there will be splendid contests of running and trotting each day.

The different transportation companies will make liberal reductions in fares and freights.

Special attention is called to the premiums offered for County Exhibits of grains, grasses and fruits.

Entries will be received in the secretary's office in Salem, beginning six days before the Fair, and on the Fair Grounds from Friday before the Fair. Persons desiring to exhibit in divisions J, K, O, P and Q are requested to make their entries on Friday and Saturday before the Fair, if possible. All entries close on Monday, September 17th, at 7:30 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Coupon ticket for men (six days)	$2 50
Coupon tickets for women (six days)	1 00
Day ticket for men	50
Day ticket for women	25
Tickets to the grand stand at race track for males over 12 years	25

Ladies to the grand stand free.

Those desiring to purchase booths will apply to the secretary.

Send to the Secretary at Salem for a Premium List.
17a1m J. T. GREGG, Secretary.

Cor. 2d & Morrison Sts.

—AND—

PROTECTION

FROM PAUPER LABOR IS WHAT OUR COUNTRY WANTS, AND OLD "UNCLE SAM" holds up his hand to investigate and say

"STOP!"

But we want to tell you this: If you want to buy a $20 Suit for $10, come right in and see us. We have a lot of Medium-weight Suits left which must be sold. This is no idle talk, but a bona fide offer. Our Medium-weight Suits and Odd Suits and broken sizes at just HALF their regular price.

Underwear.

Elegant styles in Fine Undershirts and Drawers at 50 cts and 75 cts. each. Just HALF what they are worth. They must go.

Bargains
—IN—
Boys' Waists
COME AND SEE THEM.

COR. 2d & MORRISON ST

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

SUNNYSIDE

Is the
Nearest,
Most Beautiful
And Accessible
Of Portland's Suburbs,
And what is more:
Its Lots are by far the Cheapest.

SPECIAL CAR

At Morrison street bridge. Round trip every thirty minutes, leaving on the hour and half-hour.

J. FRED CLARK & SONS, Agents
for the Sunnyside Land and Improvement Company.
18 Stark St. and at Sunnyside.

THE FALL MOVEMENT.

We offer For Sale the following Property in Portland:

LOT 50 by 50 feet, S W cor. 7th and G sts. Price $5000.

QUARTER BLOCK, S W corner 5th and Montgomery streets. Price $7000, half cash.

LOT 8, block 62, Caruthers' addition, 23 st., bet. Baker and Sheridan sts. Price $1260; half cash.

LOTS 1 and 2, block 198, S W corner 7th and Harrison sts. Price $6500; $3500 cash.

Also the following East Portland Property:

Block 56, Stephens' addition. Price $7500; $4,000 cash.

HALF BLOCK on east side of 15th st., bet. I and J sts. Price $5500, $3000 cash, balance 5 years, 6 pr ct.

WHOLE BLOCK between I, J, 14th and 15th sts. Price $11,000; $6000 cash, balance in 5 yrs. at 6 pr. ct.

Block 9, Kenworthy's ad. Price $5600; half cash.

HOUSE and LOT on F st., between 8th and 9th sts. Price $1900, $250 cash.

NEW HOUSE and LOT, corner 13th and J sts., for $1500.

Also the following Albina Property:

LOT 10, Block 12, Proebstel's addition. Price $600.

LOTS 21 and 22, block 26. Price $1000; 675 cash.

THE PORTLAND REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
4½ Washington Street, Portland, Oregon.
11aim

Secure a Home.

$ 750—Lot 42½x110 feet.
800—Lot 42½x110 feet.
900—Lot 42½x110 feet.
1,250—Lot 60 x170 feet.

These lots are on the high ground just south of the Home in South Portland. They are very choice, commanding a magnificent view of Portland and its surroundings.

They are very accessible, the cars passing within 200 feet.

These lots are offered at 25 per cent. lower than other lots of same size in the immediate vicinity.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in one and two years. Now is your time.

CLAYTON & OLIVER,
103 Second Street. 21a6

REAL ESTATE.

We have a large list of City and Suburban Property, improved and unimproved; good investment and good speculative property. Buyers would do well to call and examine our holdings before making their purchases.

HOWARD & FLOWER,
110 Second street, Labbe Building.

PRICES IN CLOVERDALE

WILL BE ADVANCED 10 PER CENT. ON THE completion of the Portland and Vancouver R.R. You can buy nice level lots there now for $100 to $150 on installments. Apply to JOHN M. PITTINGER, Albina, or R. F. SHERMAN, Or. Nat. Bank. 24a6

EVERDING & FARRELL,
Feed, Groceries, Provisions, Etc.
140 FRONT STREET.

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Of SUPERIOR QUALITY
the same price as
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR S
W. JACKSON
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DIAMONDS, WATCH
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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LAWRENCE, OSTROM &
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For Medicinal
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Is Death to
MALARIA,
CHILLS AND FEVER,
TYPHOID FEVER,
BOWEL TROUBLES,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
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Sold Only in Bottles.
For Sale by
Druggists Everywhere.

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SOLE BOTTLERS

NAPTHALY KOHN.
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The Wholesale Wine
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Sole Agents of the
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DUKE'S
CAMEO
CIGARETTES
ABSOLUTELY.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
AT ANY PRICE.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS
If You Have Defective Eyes and

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